# JOHN BULL

Vol. X. No. 260 | SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1911. | ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

For meaning of this No. see Page iii. of cover.

*The world is a bundle of hay;*
*Mankind are the asses who pull;*
*Each tugs it a different way,*
*And the greatest of all is John Bull*

—BYRON.

**Edited by**
**HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.**


"JOHN BULL'S"
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"MRS. BULL"

A LIVE PAPER FOR LIVE WOMEN.

*Published Every Tuesday,*

ONE PENNY.

"LOTINGA'S WEEKLY"

A REAL PICTORIAL SPORTING JOURNAL.

*Published Every Wednesday.*

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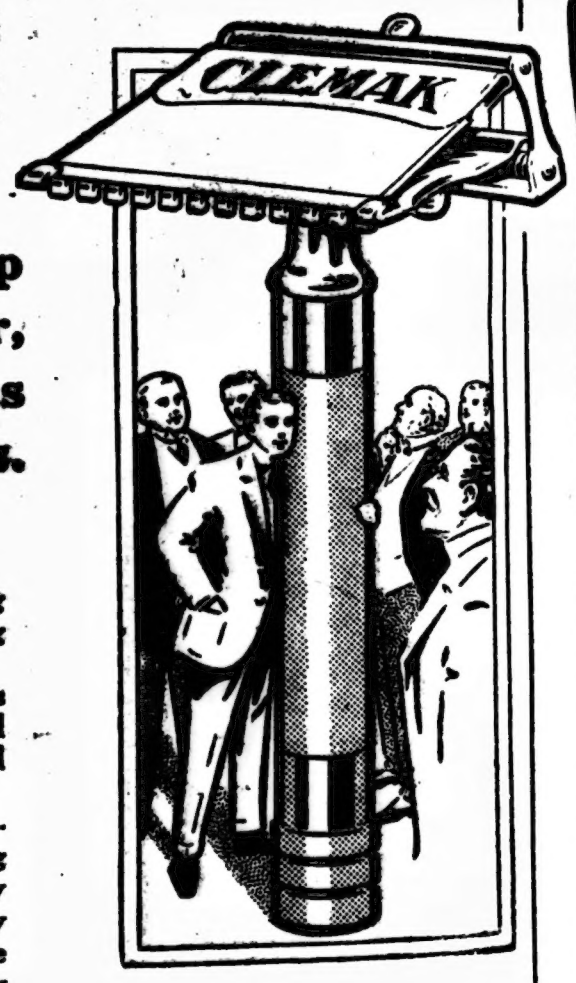


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# JOHN BULL.

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*Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.*

Vol. X. No. 260. Saturday, May 27th, 1911. One Penny.


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### NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

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TO
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Return Fare, 2s. Train leaves Manors North at 9.50 a.m.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. W. N. Rice, 141, Strathmore Crescent, Benwell.

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**A GRAND MUSICAL CRUISE**
ON THE
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Leaving at 8.20 p.m.
HIGH-CLASS PROGRAMME.

Tickets (price 6d.) can be obtained from the Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. D. Ballingall, 69, Dens Road, Dundee, and from members of the Committee.

## THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

*[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]*

THE REVOLUTION.

Stage two has begun—the Parliament Bill is now in the House of Lords. If the Peers are wise they will accept Clause I., abolishing the Financial Veto, and refer Clause II. to a Committee, to be considered concurrently with Lord Lansdowne's Reform proposals.

THE REAL FIGHT.

In any case, it may be taken as certain that the real fight is to rage around the question of Home Rule. We are in a position to state that a vigorous campaign is being organised by the Unionists; and we reiterate our view that any Home Rule Bill passed under the provisions of the Bill as it at present stands is a doomed measure. The man who drafted the Parliament Bill is a political humorist.

BOGUS BOARDS.

Mr. Sydney Buxton admits that there has been no meeting of the Board of Trade since he became its President. Mr. Lloyd George gave us a similar reply a few years ago, and we have no reason to think that during his short occupancy of the post, Mr. Churchill departed from official tradition. In fact, there never has been a meeting of the Board, and probably never will be. Meantime, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the *Speaker of the Irish Parliament* remain members of it. Thus are we governed!

SAVING HIS STRENGTH.

It was significant to those in the know that the Chancellor cut his Budget speech to about an hour—probably the shortest on record. And yet it was, perhaps, the most business-like statement to which the House has listened in recent years. That is to say, it was nearly all about finance—quite a new departure!

MARY JANE.

Why was our Bill for the Regulation and Inspection of Domestic Servants received with levity? Some Members of Parliament never can be serious!

M.P.s' WAGES.

We quite recognise that the labourer is worthy of his hire—but, at present, we are not for hire. So long as we can earn our living, without interfering with our Parliamentary work, we shall prefer to be an unpaid member. When we can no longer do so, we shall be glad of the money, provided we take on the job. Meanwhile, *our* £400 will go to the South Hackney poor.

"SWOPPING HONOURS."

At the last Coronation the Tories "gave" the Liberals three peerages. Now the compliment is to be returned. That is how the game is played.

THE ABSENCE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

We are sorry to hear that Queen Alexandra has decided to absent herself altogether from the Coronation. This is a pity, as we should have liked to see a complete gathering of the members of the Royal Family on this national occasion, and many loyal subjects will miss the presence of a gracious lady who has endeared herself to every class.

THE AKBAR REFORMATORY SCANDAL.

On another page we give reports of Indignation Meetings in connection with this matter—to which we intend to draw attention again in Parliament when the Home Office Vote comes up for discussion. Meanwhile, several readers have directed our attention to the difference between the punishment inflicted upon Mrs. Wilesmith and her hireling, and the "whitewashing" of the officials of this Reformatory. How happy Mrs. Wilesmith would have been as Matron of the Akbar School!

### Copy the Kaiser.

The German Emperor has set a good example by travelling to this country on a Sunday. English people are too prone to imagine that Sabbatarianism has something to do with their creed, whereas Protestants as well as Catholics on the Continent regard Sunday as an occasion for pleasure and relaxation rather than for long faces and hymns. His Imperial Majesty even gave a dinner party on Sunday evening, the band played "Tittipoo Jaboo Jay O'Shea," and other ribald tunes, and we are told that "the greatest merriment prevailed on board during the evening." Will killjoys please copy the example of this bulwark of Protestantism?

### The Houndsditch Muddle.

The Houndsditch business must rank high among the many judicial absurdities of recent times. After occupying the activities of the authorities for nearly five months, after all the paraphernalia of inquest, police proceedings, and trial by jury, at huge expense to the tax-payer, everybody gets off except one woman, whose devotion to her lover prevented her from betraying him to the police. The law may be quite correct in theory, but when a woman is living with a man it would be unnatural to expect her to subordinate his safety to the interests of the State. Moreover, Vassileva was evidently entirely under the thumb of Gardstein, and cannot fairly be regarded as a free agent. Perhaps the Home Secretary will consider the possibility of reducing her sentence and deciding that deportation shall be substituted as a sufficient punishment.

### French Filibusters.

"He is a drunkard, a liar, and a brute." This frank statement was not, oddly enough, applied to the occupant of the Servian Throne, but is taken from a manifesto of the insurgents in Morocco. They point out that they want only law and order, and that they cannot understand why a civilised Power should organise a difficult and costly expedition to bolster up a tyrant over them. If they really cannot understand, they must be much simpler than they have hitherto appeared. We thought everyone knew that the French were invading Morocco simply and solely for the benefit of a gang of financiers, who have obtained concessions by corruption and fraud. The newspaper talk about saving the Englishwomen at Fez is the same kind of leg-pulling as that which accompanied the Jameson raid. We suppose that, until the Golden Age comes, European nations will continue their marauding expansion, but we really do wish that they would refrain from turning up the whites of their eyes and talking so much transparent nonsense about humanity.

### John Bull's Dog.

The Aldershot magistrates have solemnly decided that an unfortunate bull-dog was dangerous, though it was a regular attendant at mothers' meetings and had been photographed sitting up at a tea-table with a small child. The fact is, bull-dogs are a much-maligned race. Because they have expressions which suggest standing no nonsense, the ordinary coward always jumps to the conclusion that he is going to be gobbled up. Take your pet through any thoroughfare, and you will notice sturdy boys scuttling away in terror; healthy women shivering and wrapping their legs in their skirts; even ordinarily pugnacious men growing white about the gills. This is a silly superstition, seeing that the bull-dog, when properly treated, is the kindest and most considerate of creatures. Naturally, when he detects signs of unreasoning fear, his sense of humour comes into play, and he is tempted to pretend to be ferocious. If the Aldershot magistrates have been alarmed, they can have only themselves to blame.

### The Late Mr. Galloway Weir, M.P.

Though the late Mr. Weir was one of the most solemn and ponderous of Scots, the House of Commons somehow always treated him as if he had been born to eclipse the gaiety of nations. Members would laugh at Mr. Weir when they would laugh at nothing and nobody else. His notes of interrogation were famous. It was before our time in the House, but they are telling the story in the lobbies now. A proposal was before the House to hand over £15,000 for the use and behoof of Dominica. Solemnly Mr. Weir rose, with the list of Votes in one hand and his pince-nez in the other, and glowered on Mr. Chamberlain. "Why," he slowly demanded, as the accusing hand holding the pince-nez rose and wrote a sort of note of interrogation in the air—"why should the planters of Dominica batten on this gold whilst the crofter of the Highlands and islands of Scotland has scarcely a telegraph post against which to rub his back, or a drain in which to lay his head?" Taken all in all, he was a good chap. Here is one of the last letters he ever wrote:—

4, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.,
*May 13th*, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bottomley,—I have a starred question on the paper for Monday dealing with the case of Sergt. Stickney. I have asked Mr. Morton to take the answer; but should he by any chance be absent, perhaps you will kindly put the question on my behalf, for I see by to-day's John Bull you have noticed it. The whole case seems to me most scandalous.—Yours very faithfully,

J. G. Weir.

### Salter's Wholesale and Retail.

With reference to our recent paragraph *re* the sale of "Salter's typewriters, latest model, £17 6s. each," through the *Bazaar*, Mr. E. R. Taylor, of 42, George Street, Hull, informs us that he has actually won several typewriters in a competition, and those he has sold at the prices mentioned in our paragraph are those he has won. He adds, "My information as to selling price by the Salter people does not tally with your correspondent's remarks." Perhaps Messrs. Salter will inform us what is the actual selling price of their model?

### Blake-Knox for Bray.

As Mr. Blake-Knox is a member of the John Bull League, we naturally take an interest in his candidature in the forthcoming election of Rathdown Guardians. We gather from his address that, if elected, he will be sympathetic towards the poor and businesslike towards the ratepayers—an admirable ideal for such an office. The ratepayers should, therefore, open the door of the Poor Law Chamber now that Blake knocks.

### Scaffoldings or Scaffolds?

One of the most cruel forms of modern money-making is to be found in enveloping hospitals with Coronation scaffolding. Imagine the feelings of the poor wretch who snatches a few moments of slumber after the torture of an operation, or after tossing in fevered agony on a bed of sickness, only to be rudely awakened by violent hammering at the window of his ward. Surely, some of the victims must dream in their fitful sleep that their own coffins are in the hands of the hammerers. This is indeed commercial merry-making with a grim vengeance.

### Kew and the Kaiser.

We suppose it was quite right and proper and good discipline for an attendant at Kew Gardens to turn the German Emperor away because he came before two o'clock. Regulations must be obeyed without respect of persons, but we venture to ask why is the public to be deprived of the enjoyment of a public garden during the best hours of the day just for the satisfaction of a pack of lazy officials?

### MEDICAL METHODS OF CONTROVERSY.

Some weeks ago the papers were full of the vulgar and stupid antics of herds of medical students at a football match, when the young barbarians seemed to have been permitted to damage property and commit all sorts of wanton aggressions in the course of what was suspiciously like a drunken frolic. Now we hear of a disgraceful disturbance organised by them as a protest against an unqualified practitioner. That person took the Albert Hall, just as we have done ourselves, to demonstrate unorthodox opinions, the only difference being that he claims to heal the body human while we prescribe for the body politic. Not only did the representatives of the "learned" profession for a long time refuse their rival a hearing, but they burst a number of bladders of foul gas—almost as offensive as that which emanates from the basement of the House of Commons—strewed stinking chemicals about in the streets outside, and perambulated Knightsbridge with a coffin and an effigy and riotous yells. Of course, cynics will say that the coffin was emblematical of their profession. But it is surely high time that the public authorities took steps to suppress such violent expressions of scientific opinions. Evidently, we cannot hope that the pastors and masters and educators of these spirited youths will interfere to check their disgraceful behaviour. There is too much freemasonry throughout the medical fraternity.

### QUEUERIOUS PERTINACITY.

Different people have different notions of pleasure. For our part, we hesitate to believe that thirty hours on a camp-stool in the street would find compensation even in a front seat at the Day of Judgment. Yet an old woman was found to go through this ordeal on her own initiative, for a glimpse of our modern mummers at Drury Lane. Of course everyone is the best and only judge of what constitutes pleasure, but we are entitled to cherish doubts whether this particular person is fit to remain at large. In any case the queue system is a nuisance to the public and interferes with our right to a free use of our streets.

### A PHILANTHROPIC BANK.

The business acumen of the Post Office Savings Bank authorities was well illustrated at the Police Courts the other day. It was admitted quite frankly that anybody can open an account, say he has lost his book, obtain a fresh one, and draw out his money twice over. If an ordinary commercial bank allowed its customers this sort of latitude, we do not suppose that its doors would remain open very long. But any haphazard, happy-go-lucky system seems to be good enough for the State. Meanwhile, we do not know why Mr. Plowden discharged this ingenuous gentleman, unless he regarded the national Savings Bank as fair game. But perhaps it was only one of Mr. Plowden's little jokes.

### A LAW TO PROHIBIT WHIMS.

We have some sympathy with Mr Black's Bill for the repeal of the Vaccination Acts, but we hesitate about his proposal to "make unlawful the practice of regarding vaccination as a condition of service or admission to institutions." That would establish an entirely new form of interference with freedom of contract. If we want to engage secretaries or servants or cabmen or any other candidates for our money, we ought to be allowed the full exercise of our prejudices. If we dislike Roman Catholics or wall-eyed men or albinoes, that is no concern of the legislature. You might as well try to force us to employ people with whom we did not feel in sympathy, just because they happen to have good characters or even because they are specially liable to attacks of influenza. Mr. Black's proposal would defeat itself, for if we were bigoted vaccinators we should refuse an application on some other pretext.

### DAT VENIAM CORVIS, VEXAT CENSURA COLUMBAS.

A man who was pronounced by a jury to have been guilty of breaking into a house with intent to steal has been released because of some mistake in the wording of the verdict. To be logical, when an innocent man is wrongfully convicted, he should also be compelled to serve his whole sentence. Of course the authorities are much too proud to admit their stupidity in such a case. The victim has to be content with a "free pardon" for an offence which he never committed. As the Latin tag says: "The crows go scot free while the doves have to submit to censure."

### A PECKHAM PATRIOT.

As we suspected would be the case, the claim of the Rev. Mr. Screech that Peckham has always been known for its piety is challenged. According to a Peckham patriot, who speaks of our reverend friend with much scorning, "this particular constituency"—Hanover Park, to wit—is "noted for its gay life"; an announcement we regard with mingled feelings of satisfaction and alarm. But what are the special gaieties of Peckham? Do they consist in coming through the Rye?

### NAILSWORTH HITTING.

The Nailsworth Dracoes who sentenced a passive resister to two months' imprisonment have been specially impudent since the Home Secretary reproved their stupid and vindictive action. Their Chairman declared that he was not afraid of the Home Secretary, evidently forgetting that the Home Secretary is the representative and mouthpiece of the King. Indeed, he was so far from being afraid that he had recourse to vulgar bluster, and characterised the official censure as "unmannerly abuse." That was very much as though a prisoner in the dock tried to better his position by cursing the judge who passed sentence. Finally, the Chairman plumed himself on "a complete justification of the course the Bench had taken," because the sentence of two months' imprisonment had caused the immediate payment of the rates. May we point out that the justification would have been no less complete if the money had been extorted by sentencing the passive resister to death?

### THEY COME FROM SHEFFIELD.

Will Sir Joseph Jonas, who spoke at a Sheffield meeting on a proposal to pay employees full wages during Coronation week, be kind enough to state where employed are the Sheffield working men "receiving to his knowledge £10 to £12 a week"? How many of them are there, and what is their form of labour? If he is referring to the M.P's. for Sheffield—but even they have not yet touched that £400.

### SECRET TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Our article on Telephone Espionage has caused widespread interest. A Secret Intercommunication Service is now an accomplished fact. The War Office have had such a Service in working order for some considerable time. What can be done at the War Office can be done with private firms. As we have stated, a patent dealing with the danger is all ready, but we are informed that both the National Company and the G.P.O. have declined to have anything to do with it!

### A BAR EXAMPLE.

We noticed during a recent case, the hearing of which occupied a fortnight, that Sir Edward Carson, who appeared for the plaintiff, never once left the Court. We believe that Sir Edward was the first to set the example to eminent counsel of not taking big fees and endeavouring to conduct two or three cases in different courts at the same time, and we suggest that Mr. F. E. Smith and others whose services are now so much in request should follow Sir Edward's lead.

### Gettin' Thar.

It is a fair statement of his characteristics in sport that the Yankee seldom or never plays the game as British or even Continental sportsmen do. He is a splendid winner but a shocking bad loser. A hundred instances of this sort of thing are available; the immediate instance is that foreshadowed at the International Horse Show to be held in London next month. The European officers who take part in the jumping competitions will ride their usual regimental mounts, but the American officers will be put on the backs of championship horses, trained and loaned to them by a syndicate of wealthy American "sports." We suppose it is not possible to prevent this method of gettin' thar on the part of the American competitors—but it certainly should be.

### Give Him a Chance.

A Scottish counsel in a recent law-suit seems to possess a more confused mind than we usually expect from his countrymen. He said that to assess the value of a lost chance is as impossible as to make a four-sided triangle. He also defined a chance as "a non-assessable possibility." Being asked by Lord Justice Farwell whether it was a possibility or a chance that the first favourite would win the Derby, he replied, "Chance, I should think; but I don't know." That, however, does not agree very well with his definition of a chance, for its value can easily be ascertained by a glance at the Derby betting. We should advise him in future to study the elements of a subject before attempting to embark upon dogmatic definitions.

### Mendacious Munchausens

Election petitions will be reduced to a farce if the mendacious Munchausens who have been lying wholesale and retail before the judges are not punished in a manner befitting the occasion. Lying is one of the commonest forms of human articulation, and probably one of its first, so that even in the Law Courts, where they file reams of affidavits and take a multitude of oaths, lying is accepted as a distressing but inevitable fact of life, the efforts of the judges being directed to discovering, not the maximum of truth, but the minimum of falsehood. But the liars who have recently ornamented the Election Enquiries have a professional air. They lie for half-a-crown, five shillings, or ten-and-six, according to the market; and having acted for the one side, they are not averse from doing so for the other, at half-price. One witness stated that he would always tell a lie for half-a-sovereign; and while this gentleman may remain steadfast in his belief that the labourer is worthy of his hire, his enthusiasm for the well-paid lie would probably be rather less if he were taught that it means imprisonment when it involves obtaining money by false pretences.

### Cards in a Tramcar.

An evangelist who writes to us from Tooting has evidently got into the wrong shop; he appears to want the *Methodist Recorder*. He tells us he was utterly shocked and ashamed to hear from the lips of a friend who had travelled in a Clapham tramcar that he had observed a group of men playing cards upon a newspaper stretched over their knees. "Will you not do something to stop this disgraceful and degrading exhibition of degeneracy in our public morals?" he implores. To be candid, we won't. It is a banana to a new potato that the game was only whist and that the stakes were not even nuts. As long as they do not interfere with the comfort of other people, we cannot see any reason why passengers in tramcars should not play cards if they want to do so. We do not even hold the view that their indulgence will imperil their chances of heaven.

### Hard on the Publican.

Called away to act as President of the Bristol, West of England, and South Wales Provident Society, Mr. Cording, the licensee of the Gordon Hotel at Gelli, in Wales, informed the local police of his having to leave home, and requested them to be kind enough to exercise more than usual supervision over his premises. The police therefore made themselves particularly busy, with the result that they discovered a barmaid serving drink to a man who handed it to one already full up. They summoned Mr. Cording to appear before Mr. D. Lleufer Thomas, the teetotal magistrate of Ystrad, "for permitting drunkenness and supplying drink to a drunken person." According to all accounts, Mr. Cording has always conducted his house with scrupulous propriety, but "his vigilance in informing the police of his absence," quoth the Stipendiary, "does not relieve him of his responsibility," and the fine was £4 and costs. The case is a flagrant example of the advantage the police in certain districts take of every opportunity to get a conviction against a publican, which encourages every form of espionage, and almost every form of injustice.

### A Disgrace to Alloa.

We agree with Mr. Councillor Grant, of Alloa, that the funeral of the Stirling street-singer who recently died in the hospital was a disgrace to the community. "The coffin was simply put on a barrow and wheeled from the mortuary to the cemetery." It was explained that the usual instructions were given to the undertaker, and that they certainly did not include a barrow. Perhaps the undertaker thinks it does not much matter how a dead pauper is taken to the cemetery. "Rattle his bones over the stones, he's only a pauper whom nobody owns," is a familiar sentiment among undertakers, no doubt, but surely it was the duty of some Alloa official to prevent so shameful and distressing an outrage on public sentiment.

### Degrees of Obscurity.

If the Universities must give away honorary degrees, they should either select people who have a nodding acquaintance with academic arts, or else, like City fathers, recognise real merit and distinction. Look at the list made out this year by the pedagogues of Cambridge. It includes two dusky potentates and a batch of Colonial Premiers who have not advanced far beyond elementary education. It is not a very ambitious or imaginative list, and will puzzle even the cheap wit of the undergraduates in the gallery. Why not try a little fresh blood and make Winston, for instance, a Doctor of Civil Laws?

### The Guid Man o' Paisley.

In the course of a long pietistic harangue at the last meeting of the Paisley Town Council, concerning the permission granted by the Clark Halls Committee to a Blackpool applicant to give two Sunday concerts in the Town Hall, Councillor Rolland said Paisley did not need anyone from Blackpool to teach it how to keep the Sabbath. That may be true, but Councillor Rolland certainly needs somebody from Jerusalem to teach him when to keep it—for Sunday is no more the Sabbath than Saturday is Sunday. It is not of much account in the argument, but as we have over and over again pointed out to the Rollands of this life, the Sabbath is the seventh day of the week, and not the first. If Mr. Rolland will consult the police in due course, he will probably find that Paisley is none the worse for its two Sunday concerts. We are glad the majority of the Council are displaying such a courageous breadth of view—courageous in Scotland, at all events—in declining to prohibit a form of enterprise which has done so much to entertain and uplift the people on the dreariest and most absurdly sanctimonious day ever thrust by man on the intelligence of his Christian fellows.

### Second Thoughts on the Insurance Bill.

It begins to look as though, after all, Mr. Lloyd George is not to have a "walk-over" with his new Bill. It is admittedly a dangerous moment when a man speaks well of you. Similarly we have our doubts about a proposal which all parties welcome. Farmers are already admitting that, if they have to pull out 3d. a week for their labourers, hard times will compel them to reduce wages correspondingly. Then again, servants are entitled to grumble at being compelled to make provision against sickness, seeing that their employers usually look after them in that event, as it is. It seems to us that the country has been throwing up its bonnet in a bit of a hurry. Meanwhile, we are publishing a series of articles by Mr. T. Good, who has specialised in this subject, from the labour point of view, for many years, and whose writings really set the movement on foot.

### The Diet of Worms.

Notwithstanding the very emphatic statements that have been made by the Port medical authorities that worms are no longer to be found in Australian beef, we are able to state that things are worse than ever, and that worms "as long as your arm," to quote a Smithfield salesman, were discovered in the meat last week. The mutton also is not free from them, and large quantities are being condemned.

### The Week's "Chestnut":—

Willie, who has recently been much impressed by the story of our First Parents, wakes up and cries out: "Oh, mummie, I've got *such* a pain in my side. I fink I'm going to have a wife!"

He was the Fool of the Family, but He had Received a University Education, so They made a School Inspector of Him.

## "John Bull's" Biscuits.

*For publishing the following heading to a paragraph: "She-wolf attacks* BOY WITH CUBS,"

*THE WORLD* (Vancouver)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating, in its report of the proceedings at a local inquest, that "The jury returned a verdict of 'Suicide during* TEMPORAY INSANITARY,'"

*THE TUESDAY EXPRESS* (Ashford)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For advertising in the "Sydney Morning Herald": "Wanted, Married Couple,* MOTHER AND DAUGHTER PREFERRED,"

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ROYAL HOTEL
(Randwick, N.S.W.)
TAKE THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that one of the items at a recent service at Doncaster Parish Church was: "Anthem, 'Behold,* GOLD *is My Salvation,'"*

*THE DONCASTER GAZETTE*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For issuing a poster announcing "Grand* OPENING OF TOM OWEN,"

MR. TOM OWEN ("The Original Welsh Comedian")
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that "Dr. Fowler was recently* SENT TO INDIA *by the India Office* ON SEWAGE,"

*THE DERBYSHIRE TIMES*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating in its report of the opening of the Festival of Empire that "The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince and* PRINCESS *of Wales, were present,"*

*THE DAILY RECORD AND MAIL* (Glasgow)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that: "In the intention of committing suicide, Sinforosa Martinez threw himself down a well ten metres deep. He was discovered some seventeen hours afterwards, but* ON BEING KILLED, DECLINED TO GIVE ANY REASON FOR HIS ACTION,"

*THE BUENOS AYRES STANDARD*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that "The new footbridge in Galashiels Station is three times the width of the old one at* ONE SIDE *and at the* OTHER SIDE, *there is a stairway on each side,"*

*THE BORDER STANDARD* (Selkirk)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For announcing the opening of the Scottish Exhibition at Glasgow" on Wednesday, 3rd May; Cheap return fares on the above date. These tickets will only be issued in conjunction with tickets of admission to the Exhibition; N.B.—Admission tickets will* NOT *be issued on 3rd May,"*

MR. GEORGE DAVIDSON
(GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For cataloguing in a recent sale: "The* ORGAN *of* SPEECHES *by Darwin and three others,"*

MESSRS. WINTERTON AND SONS
(Auctioneers, Lichfield)
TAKE THE BISCUIT.

*For stating that the Cranleigh School* XI. *"put up a* RECORD *last year with* 14 RUNS *out of* 16 *games,"*

*THE OBSERVER*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

# THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—IX.

## A SEA OF LITIGATION BREAKING.—CONCERTED ACTION BY HOLDERS OF ILLEGAL POLICIES.—COMPANY TO BE SUED FOR REFUND OF PREMIUMS.—CONSTERNATION AT HEADQUARTERS.

There can be no question that the Directors of the Prudential Company have been hugging the fond delusion that by appearing to ignor our attacks they would gradually wear us down. They will find, however, that such tactics will not prevail, and that until our allegations have been satisfactorily met or admitted, we shall continue our campaign for the enlightenment and protection of the thrifty poor who have in so many instances been induced by fraud, sometimes including forgery, to invest their money in worthless and illegal policies, and in others have been cajoled into surrendering benefits to which they were entitled. We shall, at a later stage, examine into the present financial position of the Company, and ask a few pertinent questions as to some of its "Investments" and other assets; but, on consideration, we have decided to defer that branch of our enquiry until we have disposed of the more immediate purpose of our attack. In the meantime, we are collecting interesting and valuable information.

### Our Advice Department.

We need not say that our articles have brought us an enormous quantity of correspondence. Apart from a little abuse from a few agents who did not see that in the course we are adopting we are acting as their best friends, the tone of the letters generally has been one of gratitude for opening the eyes of the public to the true state of affairs. And naturally a great number of policy-holders, alarmed at our disclosures, have eagerly sought advice as to their position and remedies. It has been impossible up to the present to deal with these cases individually; but we have now decided upon a plan of operations. We have opened a special Advice Department, in which, free of any charge, we shall be prepared to examine, with the aid of several Insurance Experts, the validity of any policy submitted to us, with a view to indicating to the holder what, in our view, is the nature of the remedy, if any, available to secure the return of the premiums paid. We shall further be prepared, so far as the law permits, to co-operate and assist in the enforcement of such remedies. In this way, we hope to be the means of compelling the Company to disgorge a vast sum of money to which it has no legal title—as it has already been made to do in other cases.

### The Nature of Policy-holders' Claims.

It will perhaps be convenient that we should first deal with policies based upon what the law calls "uninsurable interest"—that is to say, the insurance by certain people of certain other people's lives.

The chief cases where the premiums are recoverable are:—

(1) When the policy is issued in the name of (say) John Jones, and John Jones has not signed the proposal form.

(2) Where the agent has clearly and fraudulently misrepresented to the person taking out the insurance the nature or extent of the benefits conferred by the assurance.

(3) Where a person has been induced by the misrepresentations of the Company's agent to continue to pay the premiums on an invalid policy on which the original payer has discontinued payment.

Any adult industrial policy-holder in the Prudential (we are not speaking of Children's Policies) can recover his or her premiums where they are paying in respect of a policy when the person assured has not signed the Proposal Form, but the signature has been affixed by the agent. Let us take a concrete case: John Brown desired or was persuaded by an agent to insure the life of his mother, Mary Brown, for his own benefit. It may be that he did not wish her to know about the matter or possibly the agent has told him she need not know anything about it. How in the past, prior to the passing of the new Act, have the Prudential carried out this transaction? They have in many cases delivered to John Brown and got him to pay premiums upon a policy which pretends to have been taken out by Mary Brown for her own benefit, but of which Mary Brown is quite ignorant. Someone must have signed the Proposal Form, and in a great many cases it is found that Mary Brown never signed it but that the agent did. The Tucker case was one of this kind; the Hughes case was another.

### Samples of Claims Already Made.

A very great number of claims and actions have within the last few years been brought against the Company, and have either been successfully prosecuted to judgment or have been compromised or settled by payment. Here are a few of the most recent:—

Mrs. A. B., a widow, was induced by the agent to insure the life of her lodger, a perfect stranger, at a premium of 2d. a week. The lodger did not sign the proposal form and paid no premiums. The policy handed to Mrs. A. B. was a policy which on its face pretended to have been taken out by the lodger himself. After many years Mrs. A. B. (who paid all the premiums) heard that the policy was invalid and brought an action to recover the premiums paid. After the action had proceeded for some time the Company settled the matter by paying back the premiums and the costs.

Mrs. C. D. was asked to insure the lives of two aunts and an uncle upon the representation of the agent that it was legal to do so, and that in the event of death the claim would be paid. No policy was issued in her name at all, but policies pretending to have been taken out by the aunts and uncle (who, in fact, knew nothing about the matter) were handed to her, Application on her behalf was made to the Company for the return of the premiums, and they were refunded.

Mrs. E. F. was persuaded by an agent to effect an insurance on the lives of her father and mother. They never in fact signed any proposal for insurance. Mrs. E. F. was handed policies made out in the names of her father and mother, and which were payable on their deaths to their legal representatives. Mrs. E. F. paid all the premiums. After many years free policies were issued to Mrs. E. F. Finally learning that her premiums were recoverable, she commenced an action, which the Company settled by returning the premiums and paying costs.

Mrs. G. H. was similarly induced to effect insurances upon the lives of her father and mother. She stated that neither of the assured ever signed the proposals. She paid all the premiums for some years, when free policies were issued. When application was made for the return of premiums, the Company investigated the matter and refunded them.

Mr. I. J. was induced by an agent to take over and pay upon a policy (which in the first place was properly effected by his mother-in-law upon her own life, but which she was unable to keep up) on the agent's assurance he would get the bnefit of it. He was also induced to take out another policy on the old lady's life. She did not sign the proposal. He was handed a policy which purported to be issued direct to his mother-in-law. He paid all the premiums. Alleging these facts in an action which he subsequently brought, the Company paid into Court the premiums claimed, denying liability. Mrs. I. J., his wife, who alleged that she also had been induced

to effect an insurance upon her mother's life, of which the mother was ignorant and in respect of which she signed no proposal, brought an action, which was settled out of Court, by consent, on terms agreeable to the parties.

Mr. K. L. brought an action to recover premiums, alleging that he had been induced by misrepresentation to insure his mother's life, that she never signed a proposal, and that he had not got the policy he bargained for because the one handed to him purported to be issued to his mother direct for her own benefit and not for his benefit as he had intended. The Company paid the amount of his claim into Court, denying liability.

Mr. M. N. secured the return of premiums which he had paid, without action, he alleging misrepresentation, and that his mother-in-law (the assured) knew nothing about the matter.

Mrs. O. P. insured her daughter, who knew nothing about it, and signed no proposal form. The policy was, in fact, issued to the daughter, but handed to the mother, who paid the premiums. She got the premiums back without action.

Mrs. Q. R. insured her mother-in-law, who signed no proposal, and knew nothing about the matter. Mrs. Q. R. received a policy purporting to be issued direct to the mother-in-law. She brought an action in the High Court and the Company paid the premiums into Court, denying liability.

Mrs. S. T. insured the lives of her father and mother. She alleged that neither knew anything of the matter, nor had signed the proposals. Nevertheless policies had been issued as direct to them, and handed to her, upon which she paid the premiums, the return of which she ultimately secured.

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### WHAT POLICY-HOLDERS HAVE TO DO.

Any reader holding a policy which in any way falls within the description of any of the above cases has only to send us a statement of the facts, together with a postal order for one shilling towards the cost of the clerical work of copying and collating same (and also as a guarantee of good faith), and we will then, at our own expense, obtain legal advice as to the best course to adopt. *In no circumstances, however, must any actual Policy or Receipt be sent to us unless it is asked for.* We shall accept no responsibility in the event of any breach of this condition. *All letters must be addressed to the Insurance Editor,* JOHN BULL, 93, *Long Acre, London, W.C.*

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### MORE SUICIDES.

Here are two further cases of suicide by Prudential agents :—

> From the *Evening News* of May 13th :—"Found drowned was the verdict at Kilburn, N.W., yesterday, on Frank Ball, twenty-three, a Cricklewood agent employed by the Prudential Assurance Co. who, it was stated, would shortly have been promoted."
>
> The *Gloucestershire Echo* of May 17th contains a long account of the inquest held at Pershore on the body of Charles Henry Winchcombe, aged 29, who committed suicide by drowning. Deceased was an assistant superintendent to the Prudential Co., in whose service he had been between six and seven years. The Company's district superintendent deposed that Winchcombe had been very dilatory over sending in accounts. Deceased left a pathetic letter in which he referred to his "sufferings and losses through other people." The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

How is it that so many of the Company's Agents are driven to these rash acts? Surely there must be something radically wrong in the system which brings about such terrible tragedies. No other Company in the world has such an unenviable record.

### FURTHER LIST OF PRUDENTIAL SHAREHOLDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoblyn, Charles Dennis, 102, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. .. | 40 |
| Busst, Mrs. H. V., c.o. Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle St., E.C. | 190 |
| Kerr, Beatrice V., The Grange, Clendon Rd., Toorak, Melbourne .. | 190 |
| Pett, Alfred W., The Grange, Clendon Rd., Toorak, Melbourne .. | 190 |
| Pett, Fred. W., c.o. Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle St., E.C. | 190 |
| Luscombe, Lady Fanny, Hay Heath, Worth, Sussex .. .. .. | 30 |
| Moor, Margaret Elizabeth, Kidbrooke Cottage, Forest Row, Sussex .. | 30 |
| Willis, Catharine, 4, Albert Drive, Victoria Pk., Aintree, nr. Liverpool | 44 |
| Marchand, Elizabeth E., 9 and 10, Pollen Street, Maddox Street, W. | 50 |
| Holman, George, The Rowans, Wallands Park, Lewes, Sussex .. | 24 |
| Kinnaird, Hon. Gertrude M., c.o. Messrs. Barclay & Co., Pall Mall East | 23 |
| Burridge, Jeannette E., Elmington, Bexley, Kent .. .. .. | 55 |
| Symes Thompson, Henry Edmund, M.D., 33, Cavendish Square, W. (*Exors. of A. F. Burridge, deceased.*) | |
| Newman, Evelyn Susanna, Perth House, Leighton Buzzard .. | 23 |
| Newman, Frances Beatrice, Perth House, Leighton Buzzard .. | 23 |
| Martin, Charlotte, Sunnyside, 58, Palace Road, Tulse Hill, S.W. .. | 22 |
| Coates, Fletcher, 15, Friday Street, E.C. .. .. .. .. | 50 |
| Gurney, Annie M., St. George's Lodge, Arlington Rd., Eastbourne .. | 30 |
| Porter, Sarah, Moyle Tower, Hythe, Kent .. .. .. .. | 50 |
| Porter, Horatio, 16, Russell Square, W.C. .. .. .. .. | |
| Welldon, James Turner, Ashford, Kent .. .. .. .. | |
| Horne, Allerson Burrell, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. .. (*Exors. of F. W. Porter, deceased.*) | |
| Lucas, Frederick William, 240, Brixton Hill, S.W. .. .. .. | 70 |
| Stable, Daniel Wintringham, Holly Lodge, Wanstead, Essex .. | 41 |
| Campbell, Harry Fielden, Wargrave, Twyford, Berks. .. .. | |
| Graham, George C., Tregortha, Winton Drive, Glasgow .. .. | |
| Gervis, Mary Hannah, Roborough House, Torquay .. .. .. | 20 |
| Lancaster, Margaret, Snettisham, Wimbledon Common, Surrey .. | 24 |
| Matthey, George, 78, Hatton Garden, E.C. .. .. .. .. | 70 |
| Trower, Walter, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. .. .. .. | 23 |
| Olive, Ernest L., Junior United Service Club, St. James', S.W. .. | 88 |
| Gregory, Philip Spencer, 1, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. .. | |
| Fraser, Percy D., Meerborne, St. Margaret's Road, Torquay .. .. | 287 |
| Belisario, Isabel Colquhoun, 279, George Street, Sydney, Australia .. | 200 |
| Moriarty, Col. Matthew D., Clonmeen, Epsom Rd., Guildford, Surrey | 45 |
| Irving, Major H. C., H.M. Penal Settlement, British Guiana .. | 150 |
| Robertson, Mary, St. Catharine's House, Ventnor, Isle of Wight .. | 300 |
| Bird, Arthur Horace, 6, Bedford Row, W.C. .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| Boorman, Mary Helen Emma, 48, Russell Square, W.C. .. .. | 68 |
| Blyth, Isabelle Maloina, 4, Stonor Road, West Kensington, W. .. | 68 |
| Adler, Herbert Marcus, 22, Craven Hill, Hyde Park, W. .. .. | 135 |
| Morgan, Sophia Louisa, 64, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W. .. | 40 |
| Willis, Florence Mary, Heathcote, 60, Dorset Road, Bexhill .. | 621 |
| Moon, William Henry, Frankfort House, Montrell Rd., Streatham | 20 |
| Swift, Harry, Xophil, Home Park Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W. .. | 70 |
| Wood, Ebenezer, 18, Woolstron Road, Catford, S.E. .. .. .. | 50 |
| Boulger, William Austin, 16, Vereker Road, West Kensington, W. .. | 20 |
| Hope, Henry William, Ludwick, Hatfield, Herts. .. .. .. | 40 |
| Morriss, Thomas Henry, 155, Breakspeare Road, Brockley, S.E. .. | 40 |
| Thomas, Harry Dawson, 2, Hillsboro' Road, East Dulwich, S.E. .. | 50 |
| Garland, Arthur George, Ivydene, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea .. | 40 |
| Stock, Alfred George, Heathfield, Holly Road, Leytonstone .. .. | 30 |
| Parfett, Walter Bliss, 142, Holborn, E.C. .. .. .. .. | 50 |
| Blake, Henry Harvey, 11, Tring Avenue, Ealing Common, W. .. | 173 |
| Billings, Henry, 13, Filey Avenue, Stoke Newington, N. .. .. | 30 |
| Ladell, Henry Richard, Ivy Cottage, North Walsham, Norfolk .. | 20 |
| Fry, Frederick Morris, 24, Russell Square, W.C. .. .. .. | 20 |
| Harben, Sir Henry, Warnham Lodge, Horsham .. .. .. | 80 |
| Smith, William Robert, M.D., 37, Russell Square, W.C. .. .. | |
| Clark, Sir James R. A., Timarsh Rectory, Pangbourne, Berks. | |
| Carpenters' Company, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. .. .. .. | 300 |
| Carpenters' Company, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. .. .. .. | |
| Hobson, Bernard, Thornton, Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield .. .. | 30 |
| Stable, Gertrude Mary, Holly Lodge, Wanstead, Essex .. .. | 20 |
| Moon, Arthur R., Prudential Buildings, 78, King St., Manchester | 50 |
| Libby, Emma Harriet, Pendower, Falmouth .. .. .. .. | 60 |
| James, Frederick, Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square, W.C. .. .. | 50 |
| James, Bertha, 32, Redcliffe Square, South Kensington, S.W. .. | 20 |
| James, Elizabeth, 6, Woolehouse Terrace, Falmouth .. .. .. | 20 |
| Walker, Emma, Rockcliffe, Addiscombe Road, Margate .. .. | 20 |
| Manly, Henry William, Glenthorne, 157, Highbury New Park, N. | 20 |
| Stanford, Edward, 12, 13, 14, Long Acre, W.C. .. .. .. | 63 |
| Darton, Mary, 3, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells .. .. .. | 20 |
| Allanson, Henry, 72, Drewstead Road, Streatham Hill, S.W. .. | 182 |
| Allanson, John, c.o. British Mutual Banking Co., Ludgate Circus, E.C. | 182 |
| Allanson, Edward, Nirvana, The Grove, Horsell, Surrey .. .. | 182 |
| Allanson, Herbert J., Glen Lonas, 54, Drewstead Rd., Streatham, S.W. | 182 |
| Thompson, Gerald Phillips, 147, Cannon Street, E.C. .. .. .. | 20 |
| Rollinson, William, 147, Cannon Street, E.C. .. .. .. .. | |
| (*Exors. of Mrs. J. L. Harris, deceased.*) | |
| Roberts, Emma Josephine, 59A, Burntwood Lane, Earlsfield, S.W. .. | 20 |
| Allchin, Thomas, 1, Gratton Road, West Kensington Park, W. .. | |
| (*Exors. of E. C. Roberts, deceased.*) | |
| Baker, Montford, 1, Copthall Chambers, E.C. .. .. .. .. | 30 |
| Kerr, Ernest Tritchler, 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham .. .. | 20 |
| Baynton, Charles Summers, School Road, Moseley, near Birmingham | |
| Gillman, Jane, Heath Vale, Farnham, Surrey .. .. .. .. | 60 |
| Baker, Charles Montford, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent .. .. | 100 |
| Hunter, Walter, 17, Victoria Street, S.W. .. .. .. .. | |
| Baker, Arthur Ernest, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. .. .. | |
| Baker, Harold Eustace, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. .. .. | |
| (*Exors. of A. H. Baker, deceased.*) | |
| Hughes, Lancelot Hall, Kingsmead, 62, Palace Rd., Tulse Hill, S.W. | 100 |
| Roberts, Lady Louisa, Henley Park, near Guildford, Surrey .. .. | 80 |
| Lewis, Robert, 62, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W. .. .. | 500 |
| Spyers, Thomas Roper, Seton House, Weybridge, Surrey .. .. | 50 |
| Beevor, Ralph Jermy, The Limes, Weybridge, Surrey .. .. | |
| Bancroft, Sir Squire, 18, Berkeley Square, W. .. .. .. .. | 75 |
| Lancaster, Harriot, South Lynn, Putney Hill, S.W. .. .. .. | 23 |
| Healey, Sybil Ada, Ravenswood, Garstang Road, Preston .. .. | 42 |
| Howarth, James, Eastdene, Redland Grove, Bristol .. .. .. | 100 |
| Waters, Mark Francis, 9, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. .. .. .. | |
| Storey, Robert J. B., Crostwight, The Green, Wimbledon Common | 21 |
| Vasey, Jane Lyon, 112, Cambridge Gardens, N. Kensington, W. | |

## NORWICH AND A PENSIONER.

### HOW A POPULAR DELUSION PENALISES FOR LIFE AN OLD MAN.

Our attention has been directed to the case of John Wilson, of 19, Hooper Lane, Sprowston, Norwich. He is a brickmaker, who, throughout a long life, has been a steady, hard-working man. Recently he applied for an Old Age Pension. The application was sent to the Enquiry Officer, who called on Wilson and put the usual questions. When asked if he had ever been in receipt of poor relief, Wilson said he had never received such relief. On further enquiries the officer found that this statement was not true. Wilson had received Poor Law relief. Accordingly he was summoned for knowingly making a false declaration for the purpose of obtaining an Old Age Pension, the proceedings being taken under Section A, Sub-section 1, of the Old Age Pension Act.

Wilson's defence was that he thought that the fact of being off poor relief for twelve months made him eligible for an Old Age Pension. Of course that was not a complete answer to the charge made against him, but it is, as we are informed, a fact that a very large number of the working people in Norwich and the neighbourhood believe that if a man has not been in receipt of relief for twelve months he is eligible. The magistrates refused to accept Wilson's explanation and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. The result of this sentence is that Wilson cannot now apply for the pension for another ten years, and as he is already over seventy, it probably means that he is debarred for life from the benefits of the pension.

Those who brought these facts to our notice think that Wilson has been hardly treated, and representations to this effect were made to the Home Office. Lord Morley, who at that time was acting for Mr. Churchill, replied that he was unable to advise any modification of the sentence passed on Wilson. The Local Pension Committee of the City of Norwich then moved in the matter, and ultimately a further appeal was made to the Home Secretary. This time Mr. Churchill himself replied, saying that he did not feel justified in advising the grant of a free pardon to Wilson. Under the date of April 24th he writes:—"Unfortunately a good many instances of fraud in connection with Old Age Pensions have come to light, and it is very necessary in the public interest to enforce the law." Of course the consideration that weighed with Mr. Churchill is an important one, but we cannot help thinking that Wilson's offence was a very small one, and Mr. Churchill's refusal to relieve him of his disability is made the more difficult to bear by the fact that the Town Clerk of Norwich had advised the man to "send in another claim as soon as possible," thereby implying that the claim would be favourably considered, since it cannot be supposed that Wilson would be advised to make another application for the pension if there was not good reason to believe that his original offence had been condoned. Wilson's only crime was that he made a statement which, together with a large number of other working men, he believed to be true, though in fact it was not literally so.

## THE IRISH LAND COURTS.

### OH, FOR THAT, ETC., ETC.

One of our readers says his solicitor has sent him the following:—

IRISH ESTATE.

Messrs. ——— and ——— have written that this estate is not likely to be reached in the Land Commission Court for SEVERAL YEARS, as it is on the "All cash list." This being the case, I hardly think it will be any good offering it as security in England. There are nearly 600 acres. I understand all the tenants are willing to buy except one.

Our correspondent says the property was bought by the Land Commission under the Land Act some few years ago for some £6,000, and he is trying to raise a loan of £100 on his share—one-sixth=£1,000. He asks us if we can expedite the matter. We will see.

## METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

### A FEW QUESTIONS.

Was not it proposed, years ago, to provide two general stores—one North and one South of the Thames? In the meantime, what are the methods for obtaining goods?

Who are the *buyers* for the Board?

What facilities have the various stations for checking the *quality* of goods received? (The bulk is delivered direct from the contractors.) Have the Board any rules prohibiting an officer being directly interested in contracting firms?

Who estimates the cost of the various work tendered for?

Why is the estimate so often much below the actual cost?

What is the qualification for a member of the Board—and how often do the committees override the advice and opinion of the qualified and highly paid officials?

How many of the junior staff at Savoy Court are relatives either of the senior staff or of members of the Board?

How is it that the result of the enquiry by the Local Government Board into certain irregularities at the Surbiton works—commenced six months ago—has not appeared in the minutes of the Board?

Why have certain forms, known as "Emolument" Returns, been recently issued to the Board's employés?

Is not the system of contralisation (Savoy Court) causing great delay and inconvenience to a large section of the public (builders in particular)—also general discontent to the outside officers?

What is the proportion of *increase in salary* of those at Savoy Court to those outside?

## THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

### A LOCAL FIRM'S COMPLAINT.

We have received the following complaint from a partner in a Glasgow firm, established in 1872. This firm is one of the heaviest rated in Glasgow, and applied for space in the exhibition, permission being asked to sell souvenirs of it. Our correspondent says:—

> This application was refused by the Committee, as they stated they did not want *any selling*. Later, however, their manager asked if I would accept a house in the Old Glasgow street, which I agreed to accept, and pay their price, but to my surprise I was informed that the Committee had refused to let the space.
>
> I now learn that space has been let to several firms in a similar business *with permission to sell*, whereas these firms have *no connection at all with Glasgow*. I might further add, my firm *are Guarantors* of the Exhibition, which guarantee *was not refused*.
>
> If this is the treatment those responsible for the Exhibition intend to mete out to respectable Glasgow firms, the Exhibition's financial success is very far from assured.
>
> I know other respect ble firms, also in Glasgow, who have been treated in the same way, who offered to sell goods they manufactured in the Exhibition, but the space Committee preferred to let stalls *to strangers* to whom they gave *permission to sell foreign-made goods*.

What do the Committee say?

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

### LADIES AS FIREMEN.

(*Members of the Burton Ladies' Fire Brigade have had their first semi-public drill. They are to be uniformed and to wear helmets and axes.*)

Oh, women with the many arts,
Whom we are fain to woo for spouses,
You kindle flames within our hearts,
But douse them quick within our houses.

### THE POLICEMAN'S REST.

(*Berlin is arranging for some of its policemen to take rest-cures at the most fashionable German spas and at country estates.*)

The Germans lag behind; the cynics say
Our "cop" is luckier than his German brother;
We give him silent shoes to wear at night,
That one, on duty, may not wake another.

RICARDO.

## "NOBLESSE OBLIGE."

### LAYING UP FOR A RAINY DAY?

Evidently nobility has not yet lost its market value, in spite of all the writing on the wall and the mild indignation of a divided people. To have a handle to your name seems to be still worth a certain number of pounds, shillings and pence, even in cases where it has been inherited from thieves and filibusters, or bought for a lump sum through a party caucus.

Look at the advertisement columns of any fashionable morning paper. There, among the invitations of a "private investigator to the aristocracy, with special facilities for French and Russian espionage," and the demure demands of young ladies who urgently need loans to help them on to the stage or to satisfy creditors, and all the candour of agony assignations—you may find the high and mighty offering themselves to the best bidder.

"A nobleman, linguist, offers his services as escort during Coronation Festivities." "A lady of title is willing to correspond with Americans and Colonials desiring best introductions in London for the season, etc." "Young widow lady of title, having charming house in the West End, wishes to receive a married couple or two friends as guests." Nothing is said about the sex of the friends, so we may conclude that our betters are neither prudish nor proud nor exclusive nor stand-offish. They carry out the theories of the duke's daughter who was overheard announcing in a railway carriage, "I would do anything to make a little money."

No doubt it is very pleasant for a snob to reflect that, with a good banking account, he can be received anywhere; in fact, that for a few thousands he might almost establish a small Court of his own. The only drawback is that people who are reduced to hawking their titles about are surely of very little use to anybody. All the same, it is a pleasant change to find the nobility so obliging.

## A GROWL FROM KIMBERLEY.

### THE REWARD OF PATRIOTISM.

Officially, we are told that Briton and Boer are working together in peace and unity. Perhaps if the officials had a look at our South African post-bag they would form a different opinion. Here is a sample from Kimberley:—

> Don't you think it a disgrace that men who volunteered on the first call to arms, and fought right throughout the war, should have been compelled at the termination to hand in their arms, most of which were private property? We felt this very much. It classed us on a level with the rebels. All we got for being loyal subjects was a medal. These also were issued out to black boys, dogs, and, in two cases at least, mules. On the other hand, the Boers have had their farms given back to them. They have been re-stocked also free of cost. Indeed, these Boers have been helped in every way, while many a Britisher out here is starving. The Boers are laughing at the softness of the British. Racial feeling is as bitter as ever. The Boers will set the ball rolling again at the first opportunity. England will want every available man out here before long. One thing stands out certain. There will be more rebels to contend with next time, for Great Britain has manufactured them by the thousand.

We commend this letter to the Colonial Secretary.

### JOHN BULL'S BIOSCOPE.

A series of Bioscope views depicting how JOHN BULL and *Mrs. Bull* are produced, is being shown in various towns and cities on the cinematograph of the "John Bull Entertainment." To-day (Thursday) the car will be in Alresford (Broad Street); Friday, West Meon (Facing Post Office); Saturday, Petersfield (The Market); Monday, Havant (Star Meadow); Tuesday, Fareham; and on Wednesday, Bishop's Waltham (Crown Paddock)—and readers and their friends should not fail to see these well-known periodicals "in the making."

## TEETOTAL THEORIES v. FACTS.

### SOME ARGUMENTS WHICH LACK EVIDENCE.

Our recent article on "Drink and Social Progress" has prompted a water-bibber to retort with what he calls "facts for drinkers (alcoholic)."

His arguments are that (1) if people spent less on drink they could have better clothing and more nourishing food; (2) the percentage of the liquor trade turnover to wages is the lowest of all trades, and if the national drink bill were diverted to other trades, some twenty to twenty-five millions more would be spent in wages, and trade therefore would improve; (3) if 2,000 men employed at £100,000 a year at a distillery were discharged and the turn-over transferred to railways, 7,142 men could find employment at £357,000 a year; (4) wages would also rise; (5) pauperism would decrease, 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of present cases being directly attributable to drink and drunkenness; (6) crime would diminish, according to the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Coleridge, to the extent of 90 per cent.; (7) lunacy would decrease, if not vanish altogether, the Commissioners in Lunacy having said that 22 per cent. of cases are due to intemperance.

Our correspondent therefore feels justified in arguing that "drink is the enemy of man." That may or may not be so, but we are not altogether convinced by his arguments. (1) Drink is more potent than food or clothing in enabling the poor to forget their sorrows; (2) many other trades besides the liquor trade are devoted to unproductive luxuries; (3) we are not sure that more capital diverted to railways would give a corresponding increase in employment; (4) still less in wages; for an increase in the supply of labour would make labour more cheap; (5, 6, 7) excessive drinking is only one form of improvidence and folly; many others are responsible for pauperism, crime, and lunacy. As a matter of fact, coincident with the great decrease in the consumption of alcoholic drink, there has been a corresponding remarkable increase in lunacy.

The question is really not so simple as it appears at first sight. And, as we showed, the results of temperance do not correspond with the rosy promises of temperance advocates.

## LAW GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

We have been served with a notice of appeal on behalf of Mr. F. J. Ronald, and consequently are prevented, for the present, from making any further reference to the action. This fact, however, will in no way deter us from pursuing our campaign for a full enquiry into the affairs of the Society. At the time of going to press, the position is that, in answer to Mr. Bottomley's question in the House of Commons on Monday, the President of the Board of Trade said:—

> Before this question was put down, the matter referred to was receiving my careful consideration in view of the case mentioned. As at present advised, I doubt whether the position is altered by the evidence given in the recent proceedings. As I have repeatedly stated, the statute provides that the Court shall not make a Winding-up Order on the petition of the Official Receiver unless it is satisfied that the voluntary winding-up cannot be continued with due regard to the interests of the creditors or contributories. *I have, however, given instructions that a further case to advise should be laid before the Law Officers of the Crown.*

Mr. Bottomley intimated that he would repeat his question as soon as the Law Officers had had time to give their opinion.

There, for the moment, we must leave the matter, but shall return to it next week.

We are glad to note that the *Economist* joins in our appeal for "full public investigation . . . in the interests of British credit and of the British public."

LOTINGA'S WEEKLY.
A Real Sporting Pictorial.
Every Wednesday. One Penny.

## THE AKBAR REFORMATORY SCANDAL.

### GREAT PUBLIC MEETINGS OF PROTEST.

Matters are moving in regard to the whitewashing by Mr. Masterman of the Akbar Reformatory horrors. On Sunday, May 14th, seven thousand people assembled at the entrance to the Birkenhead Park and unanimously showed their appreciation of the action of this journal in bringing to light the grave maltreatment of the unfortunate boy inmates at Heswall, and their sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Adam, who declined to acquiesce in such abuses and threw up their means of livelihood in order to expose them. Mr. Thompson (a local councillor) was in the chair, and Mr. Adam spoke for an hour, his remarks being closely followed and unanimously approved by the vast audience. A resolution indignantly protesting against Mr. Masterman sitting on the Departmental Committee formed to investigate the management of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools was carried with acclamation.

A huge meeting had also been held on the Saturday in the Haymarket, several thousand people giving Mr. Adam a hearty welcome and a sympathetic hearing.

On the previous Tuesday a crowded meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Heswall. Mr. Adam spoke at length on the matters brought forward at the Enquiry, and Mr. Masterman's Report, which he described as being not worth the paper it was written on, as no evidence was taken on oath, and referred to the shortness of the notice given to him to produce his witnesses, and the fact that such witnesses were in the employ of the School, and their fear (as after events proved, with but too much reason) that any one of them who said anything against the School authorities would be instantly dismissed. It was, he said, grossly unfair that the Liverpool Reformatory Association should have sat in judgment upon their own case, and it was worthy of comment that though Mr. Masterman said there was a complete record of punishments in the book kept for that purpose, he refused to show it to the accusers. It was also very significant that, although this journal had made such grave charges against the management of the Reformatory, no legal proceedings whatever have been instituted against it.

Mr. Adam concluded an address which was received with warm interest, by stating that it was intended to agitate for the open inspection of reformatory schools, the abolition of private associations, and the introduction of State control. The resolution, protesting against Mr. Masterman's appointment to the new Departmental Committee, was carried unanimously.

We would remind our readers that Mr. and Mrs. Adam are now out of employment, and find it very difficult to obtain new situations, in consequence of the active part they took in exposing the mismanagement of the Reformatory. We have opened a fund for their benefit, which we have headed with ten guineas, and the following subscriptions have also come to hand:—"One Who has a Little Bit of Human Sympathy," 10s.; "A Mother," 2s.; "Friend," 1s.; "A Boy," 1s.; "Admirer," 5s.; "Sympathiser," 3s.; X. O., 2s. 6d.; C. W., 2s. 6d. We shall be glad to receive others.

We understand that Mr. Adam and Mr. Reynolds (the late steward—to whom reference is made below) are about to tour the country with a barrel organ, for the purpose of obtaining funds to assist in their campaign against, not only the Akbar School, but the present reformatory system generally.

#### The Late Steward's Position.

It will be remembered that the charge (of misappropriation of stores) brought against Mr. Reynolds, the late steward of the Reformatory, immediately after his name had appeared in these columns as one of our informants, was dismissed by the magistrates, and we understand Mr. Reynolds is now instituting an action against the authorities of the school for damages for malicious prosecution. We hope we are not guilty of "Contempt of Court" when we say we wish him luck.

#### A Good Suggestion.

One of our readers suggests that we should get up a shilling subscription to start Mr. and Mrs. Adam in a newspaper shop. If only 2,000 readers would respond, the thing would be done.

## REAL REFORM OF THE LORDS.

### SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

By Richard Morton.

It cannot be maintained that the Government Bill is acceptable to the Tory party, nor was it conceivable that Lord Lansdowne's scheme would commend itself to the Liberals and Radicals.

Further than this, any intelligent observer will have noted that no measure as promulgated up to date has really expressed the ideas of the person or persons advancing it. In each case there has been something hidden, there have been reservations and underlying suggestions calculated to convince thoughtful people that in those plans there was not the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Politicians of all shades shirked saying what they really meant and asking for what they really wanted.

In these circumstances, it seemed our duty to get to the rock-bottom of the matter. We have now the pleasure of printing plans for Reform of the Lords which are the real, identical thing. Having interviewed prominent politicians on all sides, we now set out the kind of Reform that is actually desired:—

#### What the Tory Suggests.

*Peers to be retained:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Duke of Devonshire. | Lord Milner. |
| Duke of Norfolk. | Lord Balfour of Burleigh. |
| Marquis of Lansdowne. | Lord Willoughby de Broke. |
| Marquis of Salisbury. | Lord Cowley. |
| Earl of Halsbury. | Lord Haldon. |
| Earl Roberts. | Earl of Clancarty. |
| Viscount Esher. | Earl of Orkney. |
| Viscount Halifax. | Earl Poulett and |
| Lord Curzon of Kedleston. | Marquis Townshend |

*Peers to be sacked:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Viscount Morley. | Earl Carrington. |
| Viscount Haldane. | |

*Peers placed on probation to see how they behave:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Earl of Rosebery. | Lord Northcliffe. |
| Lord Loreburn. | |

Regarding the bench of Bishops, seats in the House would be allotted, for the look of the thing, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and to one ordinary Bishop, to be chosen, by the spin of a coin or by tommy-dodd, from among all the Bishops assembled for that purpose.

#### What the Liberal-Radical Suggests.

*The House of Lords to consist of:—*

Viscount Morley, Earl Carrington,
Viscount Haldane, and

with power to add to their number if they are quite sure such additional peers, if appointed, will vote as required by the Government.

Mr. Masterman and Mr. Runciman might be elevated to the Upper House, to keep them out of mischief.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to be permitted to attend on occasions of ceremony, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston to be invited now and then when real dignity is considered advisable in the proceedings of the House.

#### What the Irish Party Suggest.

That they don't care how the House of Lords is constituted so long as it consents to pass a Home Rule Bill. If it will do that, all the peers in the land may sit as long as they like and as often as they like, and do what they like. It's all the same to Pat.

#### What the Labour Members Suggest.

That the House of Lords as at present constituted be abolished.

That no second chamber is necessary.

That, therefore, a second chamber be appointed, composed solely of the "Big Four" of the Labour Party, namely:—

J. R. Macdonald, raised to the peerage as Lord Ramsay.
J. Keir Hardie, *ditto* as Lord Merthyr Tydvil.
Philip Snowden, *ditto* as Baron Blackburn and Tyburn.
And Will Crooks, *ditto* as Lord Poplar and Woolwich.

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For pictorial descriptions of all the Sports of the Week, see LOTINGA'S WEEKLY.

## A TARDY LIQUIDATION.

### THE CREDITOR ON THE WHEEL!

A reader, who holds a large number of shares in that unfortunate venture, the Gigantic Wheel Company, Limited, sends us some correspondence he has had with the liquidator.

On June 17th, 1908, our correspondent wrote to the liquidator, Mr. Augustus Edwards, of 68, Coleman Street, E.C., asking how the matter stood, and when the shareholders might expect a dividend. To this Mr. Edwards replied, five days later, that "complications arising out of the demolition of the Wheel have not yet been finally disposed of, although I am anticipating to hear that the matters in question are nearing completion." On August 18th our correspondent enquired again, and on the 20th Mr. Edwards replied that he could not tell him when the affairs of the company would be completely wound up, but anticipated that "matters would be closed before the expiration of this year."

Having heard nothing further, on December 22nd, 1908, our correspondent wrote again, and Mr. Edwards replied on December 28th that he had now applied "to the Court for directions with a view of being able to distribute the funds amongst contributaries, which funds I may mention are in Court."

LAWYERS FIRST.

Naturally enough, our correspondent, writing on January 1st, 1909, said he did not understand why the Court, if it had the funds, did not make a distribution. It took Mr. Edwards nearly two months to solve that conundrum, and then he wrote, "Bills of costs are before the Court for taxation, and as soon as they have been disposed of, and various formalities complied with, a distribution can be made amongst the contributaries."

Our correspondent waited another four months and then expressed the hope than Mr. Edwards would be in a position shortly to give more definite information as to when a dividend might be expected. After a delay of another two months, Mr. Edwards wrote, "I am informed by the solicitors that the Court will not be able to pay each shareholder the amount due until the expiration of the Long Vacation."

Our much-tried, ever-patient correspondent waited until November 19th, 1909, and then ventured to ask if Mr. Edwards could give him any idea when the Court would distribute the assets. To this Mr. Edwards replied, on November 24th, "I have no knowledge of the date when the Court will distribute same."

To start the year well, our correspondent made a further enquiry on January 1st, 1910, and two days later Mr. Edwards replied that the Court had taken over and had satisfied itself as to his accounts, that there were 600 shareholders to deal with, and that he himself was "awaiting a cheque from the Court in payment of" his fees.

A LONG WAIT.

Apparently despairing of ever handling this very elusive dividend, our correspondent did nothing between January 1st and December 1st, 1910, when he repeated his enquiry, and on December 12th Mr. Edwards replied that a solicitor had "applied to the Court for leave to make an application the nature of which I am not aware, but I understand it arises out of a complaint, not an unnatural one in the circumstances, that there has been undue delay." And Mr. Edwards went on to say that the Court had decided that the funds should be handed over to him for distribution among the shareholders, and he hoped to receive the amount during the course of the week.

Finally, some time in February, our correspondent was sent a cheque for £14 9s. 6d. as the sum due to him as the holder of 550 shares.

Our correspondent, in acknowledging the cheque, said he would like to know how the figures were arrived at. To this Mr. Edwards does not seem to have made any reply. On May 6th our correspondent—surely a sweet-tempered man—wrote again, saying that he would like to know "if a balance sheet has been issued showing how the money has been spent in the winding up of this Company."

The correspondence ends with a letter from Mr. Edwards, saying that "as to how the amount was arrived at by the Court I am not in a position to inform you. Under an Order of the Court the sum mentioned in my circular letter was the amount handed to me, and such amount is being duly distributed."

## HUMAN DOCUMENT.—CXLIII.

### A WORKING MAN'S PLEA FOR A MATE.

We print below the appeal of a working man on behalf of another working man. The writer has himself five children, and finds it hard to keep his head above water, but he has time and heart enough to say what he can for a neighbour who is sorely stricken. To lose two of one's children, and to be threatened with the loss of another is terrible, even when affluence, or comfortable means, is possessed by the stricken parents. When, as in this case, they are faced by expenses inseparable from such bereavement, and have no portion of the money necessary to cover them, the horror of it is deepened. We have made enquiries, and we find the statements of our correspondent borne out by the facts. If any of our readers will lend a helping hand to the parents, it will give us pleasure to be the medium of transmitting their gifts. Our correspondent says:—

> As a reader of JOHN BULL, and knowing that you are a man in sympathy with those who are really in need, I am taking the liberty of writing to state a sad case that is under my notice. At No. 2 in the same road as myself there is a poor man and his wife in sad trouble. Only on Saturday they buried their little boy, age six years, after a very short illness, and on their return found to their still more sorrow that another little one under two years had passed away. To make matters still more sorrowful they have another one not expected to get through its illness. The parents are total abstainers, and have had a lot of trouble through unemployment, and the small pittance from the insurance is far from sufficient to meet the expenses they are put to. I am sure, sir, you would, by making enquiries, find that which I have stated to be the absolute truth.
>
> Should you be kind enough to interest yourself in this case, I am quite sure it would be most gratefullly appreciated by the bereaved parents.

We have received the following amounts, which we have duly forwarded to the subjects of the "Human Documents" named:

CXXIX.—K. and G., 1s.

CXL.—K. and G., 1s.

CXLI.—F. B., 1s. 8d.; J. J. J., 2s. 6d.; "Joben," 10s.: E. S. W., 1s.; M., 1s.; J. E. D. H., 2s. 6d.; J. M. H. R., 10s.: "Bristol," 15s.; W. M., 1s. 5d.; R., 5s.; K. and G., 1s.

CXLII.—"Human Document," 5s.; "Star Lodge 1275," 10s.; K. and G., 1s.; "Honest Freemason," 5s.

## ALL HANDS TO THE PUMP!

*(A writer in the "English Review" recommends the periodical use of a stomach pump as a means of renewing one's youth and prolonging life.)*

Darby dear, you are old and grey
(Fifty years since our wedding day!)
Your step is slow, and your back is bent,
And a quavering note with your voice is blent,
Your teeth are reduced to a single stump—
Postpone no longer the stomach pump!

Darby, dearest, I grieve to see
How weak you are growing about the knee,
Your hand is palsied, and o'er your face
A thousand wrinkles my eye can trace—
Since age creeps on you, you'll be a chump
If you don't make use of the stomach pump.

One application, and you will find
That you've recovered your youthful mind;
The lines will fade from you face, and you
Will feel as young as you used to do;
O'er gates and stiles you'll once more jump
If you make good use of the stomach pump.

Then, if you repeat the dose, my dear,
Strong teeth through your gums will re-appear,
Your hair, now grey, will be once more black,
And you'll lose the kink in your once straight back
In short, you'll be certain to lose the hump
If you perseve with the stomach pump!

W. M.

# IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—XIII.

## FARM CHATTELS WANTED.—LEAVE IT TO THE OTHER MAN.—CHARITY, AS PRACTISED IN CANADA.—THE SWARM OF FOREIGNERS—ITALIAN LABOURERS.—WHY "NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY."

Our Commissioner on the "Free Lands" sends the following continuation of his description of life on the "160 acre lots":—

### FARM CHATTELS WANTED.

The Salvation Army is at the present moment touting for single women to come out and become the wives of Canadian farmers; but as this is a matter that will demand quite a supply of space for itself I will leave it over for a future letter, with the bare remark that if the English people knew the life and the conditions to which the Salvation Army is endeavouring to inveigle the women of our country, they would rise up and howl. Take hold of the most hardened viragoes in the country and ship them out if you wish, but for heaven's sake do all in your power to prevent average decent English girls from coming out to Siberian hardships and from becoming the bondslaves of men who have for the most part become brutalised and will only look upon them as farm chattels.

The following advertisement appeared recently in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*:—

> WORKERS WANTED IN CANADA.—The Salvation Army guarantees employment; gives disinterested advice free. Must pay own fares. (See Shipping Column.)—Apply Colonel Lamb, Head Office, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., etc.

The two main statements—that the "Army" guarantees employment and gives disinterested advice—are unmitigated lies. Such specious "guarantees" have been given to thousands of unfortunate people, who (the commission on passage money and the capitation fee paid by the Government once in the pockets of the "Army") have been left to shift as they can in Canada, frequently to die of exposure and want. As to the "Army's" advice being "disinterested," the falsity of such a term is at once manifest to anyone who has a knowledge (which is carefully withheld from their "clients") of the head money—often blood money—and commission which induces the "Army's" "benevolent" efforts.

### LEAVE IT TO THE OTHER MAN.

I grant that the Scandinavian, the Russian, and others who hail from the coldest parts of North Europe, do fairly well, for they are used to hard living in the snow; and the farmer from the United States thrives and finds that Canada suits him. He is used to the climate, to the system of farming, and to the life in general. Then he brings capital and farming implements, and as a rule a wife and husky sons to help him. He is the man that Canada wants. The Englishman—unless he has plenty of money and can pay others to make his farm go—is a failure. His bones strew the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

### CHARITY—AS PRACTISED IN CANADA.

As an example of the country's feelings towards outcasts, I may mention that when I was here last year there was a blizzard. In it was caught a local preacher, who was making his way home from a friend's house some miles away. He struggled through the snow and the pitiless fog of small ice, and broke down. His feet swelled, and he had to remove his boots. Then on again in the terrible struggle, and at last he reached a farmhouse, fell against the door and knocked for admission and help. It was refused. He was left out in the arctic night, and next morning was found badly frost-bitten and almost dead. He lost both feet. The kindly Canadian female who kept the farmhouse stated that she had heard him knocking, "but thought he was a tramp"! Only a tramp, and yet it was a night that would have compelled you to open your door and admit the prairie wolf itself to warmth and shelter. Pity the English "down and out."

Our Commissioner at Toronto writes as follows:—

### THE SWARM OF FOREIGNERS.

Toronto swarms with foreigners, by no means all of whom live in "The Ward." There are little centres of foreign settlement at different points, some of them presenting similar features. The total number of foreigners in Toronto is roughly estimated at about 40,000. Of these about 25,000 are Jews. The Jews quickly acquire English, and realise the benefits of organisation, and the Jewish artisans, as a rule, demand and obtain good wages. The Jew differs from most other classes of foreigners in that he comes to stay and bring up his children as Canadians.

### ITALIAN LABOURERS.

Next in point of numbers among the foreigners are the Italians, of whom it is estimated that there are about 9,000 resident in Toronto, in addition to a very considerable floating population. While the Jew stays, the Italian is more or less a bird of passage.

The Macedonians, some 2,000 in number, are a similar class. They and the Bulgarians, who are not so numerous, do a great deal of the unskilled labour required about factories, and are also much employed in connection with city construction work. Like the Italians, the Macedonians are migratory in their habits.

### THE PREFERENCE FOR FOREIGNERS.

Now the salient point of all this is that, broadly speaking, no contractor requiring unskilled labour who can get Italians, Macedonians, or Bulgarians to do the work for the same wages will employ an Englishman. This is the cold fact, admitted by all who have any knowledge of labour conditions in Canada, though it can readily be understood that not many of the employers themselves would care to go on record as endorsing this principle. But actions speak louder than words, and there is no question that during the dull months of the winter, when thousands of Englishmen were out of work, gangs of the foreigners were to be seen engaged on sewers and other civic contract work.

### WHY "NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY."

Here is a typical advertisement:—

> WANTED.—Young man attend furnace and general work, no Englishman need apply; good wages to smart man.—213, Bleecker.

It is of course probable that in some cases the sturdy independence of the Briton may be pushed to an undue extreme—like other men, the Englishman has "the defects of his qualities." It is only natural that the Englishman, having been coaxed and persuaded into emigrating and made to believe that he was very badly wanted, should feel more at home, and therefore more free to criticise and express his opinions, than the foreigner accustomed in his own country meekly to submit to his superiors. But probably behind an objection to the Englishman on the ground of his self-assertion and opinionativeness lies the stronger consideration that he will not submit quietly to the bullying and swearing of tyrannical foremen, the uncleanly surroundings of the construction camp, or the petty abuses and impositions which the "obedient" and "tractable" Italians and Macedonians regard as all in the day's work.

## A WARNING FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### HOW CANADIAN OUT-OF-WORKS ARE LURED TO VANCOUVER.

Writing on April 18th, a Vancouver reader says:—Having read of some of your articles on "Canada," I wish, as an Englishman, to thank you for publishing them, and to urge you to continue to do so. You will see by the above address that I am in Vancouver; I have also been to Victoria and New Westminster. Now, Mr. Editor, the reason that I am here, with thousands of other Britishers, is the advertising of the C.P.R. They have flooded Canada from end to end with pamphlets stating that there is plenty of work here for all industriously inclined, at remunerative wages. *There is no work here*—the city is swarming with thousands of men out of work and hundreds more are arriving daily, lured here by the C.P.R., who have been running cheap trains during the last month. It is pitiful to see them arrive, some having spent their last dollar on their railway ticket, look around amazed when they see the crowds filling the station yard and blocking the road, watching their arrival. They think it is some kind of reception got up for them, but, alas, they soon find out, and on the morrow they themselves are in the crowd, watching the coming in of more C.P.R. victims. Worst of all is the sight of women with families, sometimes with babies in arms, sitting on their luggage outside the station, while the husband is rushing about trying to get shelter for his children for the coming night. By the way, the cheapest respectable lodging in Vancouver is 8*d*. or 16*s*., for one room per week—nothing found, of course. Most of the men who come here with money stay about two days, then, seeing it is hopeless, they pack up and go back East again. Others telegraph to their friends to wire them a ticket; the booking clerk told me that was occurring every day. Personally, I am waiting the return of a withdrawal form on the Post Office Bank, so that I can draw some money and clear out. But what of the people without friends or money—people who have spent their last cent to get to the "Golden West?" Well, Mr. Editor, you can see what has become of one of them by reading the enclosed cutting from to-day's *Vancouver Daily Province*. There are thousands in the same plight as this poor fellow, in this city to-day. What will become of them goodness only knows. This letter would be incomplete without some reference to the alien population of British Columbia. Would anyone in England credit the fact that nearly everything in British Columbia is being run by either Chinese or Japanese? In Victoria the cafés are practically all Chinese, and you can see Chinese walking about by the score, dressed in the height of fashion, while hundreds of Englishmen are vainly searching for work. In Vancouver nearly all the work is being done by Chinese, with some Japs, Italians and Hindus thrown in. In New Westminster the same thing occurs—all the sawmills and canneries are being operated by Chinese and Hindus. In one particular only are the C.P.R. pamphlets true, and that is in regard to the climate; this is certainly a better climate than the East, or even England. But this only aggravates matters. Mr. Editor, why should we allow Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Italians and Blacks and all other nationalities to come here, when we have thousands of our "own" out of work? Not only do they come to Canada, but they grab the best part of Canada. Please go on with your good work, Mr. Editor, and show up the C.P.R. for all you are worth. I would suggest that you re-christen British Columbia and call it Chinese Columbia.

THE END OF A "DOWN AND OUT."

The following is the newspaper cutting referred to:—

UNABLE TO OBTAIN WORK, WILLIAM SCOTT TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

William Scott, aged 30, shot himself mortally this morning at 10.45 o'clock in room 17 of the Star rooming-house, 130, Cordova Street West. Scott had been in Vancouver since January. He came from San Francisco. His room-mate said he had been despondent of late because of his disability to obtain work. Scott was a teamster. He is said to have a cousin, Robert Charters, a plumber, living at Powell River. A letter was found in Scott's effects which indicated that he was a native of Jedburgh, Scotland.

This preponderance of Asiatics and Hindoos is the more regrettable, in view of British Columbia's great richness, particularly in timber—indeed, it possesses 25 per cent. of the timber area of the world. The value of this indispensable adjunct to civilisation is constantly rising; the timber is easily accessible, of good quality, and very cheap. Last year the output of "cut" timber was valued at £3,527,000, and the ever-growing demand is expected to take an immense leap when the Panama Canal is opened and thus "lets loose upon the West the demands of the wood-hungry countries on both sides of the Atlantic." Of course, the over-abundant supply of labour is an advantage to the owners of these mighty timber belts, but, from a national point of view, the situation cannot be viewed without apprehension.

## THE CREDIT BANK, LIMITED.

### A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

A few days ago the public were invited to subscribe £247,960, represented by 6 per cent. Participating Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each. This issue is part of a total capital of one million. A paragraph of the prospectus informs us that the bank was formed with the object of carrying on "Banking, Financial, Mercantile, Industrial, Manufacturing and other business, and in pursuance of these objects has acquired valuable interests abroad." And elsewhere in the prospectus the public are told that the Ordinary Share capital, amounting to £752,040, has been already issued as fully paid, "and is partly represented by properties owned by the Bank."

We are curious to know what are the "valuable interests abroad" which have absorbed the Ordinary capital. Are we correct in saying that these valuable interests are represented only by mining claims in Colorado, known as Cripple Creek Claims, valued by the owner at £4,000, but "jumped"? We observe that the Managing Director of the Credit Bank is a Mr. J. S. McCann, of 25, Abchurch Lane. Is this gentleman identical with Mr. J. Smith, who, in 1901, was the presiding genius of the Bank? And was Mr. J. S. McCann one of the promoters and directors of the La Martona Company and the Dominion Oil Company, whose affairs came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in June last? And is it also a fact that during cross-examination on that occasion Mr. McCann admitted that he was the Mr. J. Smith who purchased on behalf of the Credit Bank the Colorado Mining Claims which have since been jumped?

We observe again that Mr. C. F. Richardson is the Secretary of the Bank. Is it true that in 1905 this gentleman asked the Somerset House authorities to bury the Bank, since it was entirely without capital? And if so, how was it that the Bank was not expunged from the register? Was it because it was afterwards thought that it might be made useful in company promotion, such as that of the La Martona Company, of which Mr. C. F. Richardson is, or was, the Secretary?

Is it a fact that this Credit Bank, Limited, registered as far back as March, 1898, with a nominal capital of a million, never had a paid-up capital exceeding £2,027; that it has never done any legitimate banking business; that it has not a single property of any value, and no liquid assets of any kind? If these are some of the facts bearing upon the position of the Bank, surely there was never a more impudent prospectus than this, which asks for close on a quarter of a million sterling in order to open "agencies in the Provinces and agricultural centres, that advances be made to farmers upon Continental methods for the purchase of lands, buildings, crops, cattle and other properties," and promises "English Banking and Banking Houses" facilities for "placing shares and securities on the Continent."

## TAPPING THE TELEPHONE.

### THE OFFICIAL ASSURANCE.

One of our readers called the attention of the Postmaster-General to our recent article about the tapping of telephone messages, and here is the official reply:—

> I am directed by the Postmaster-General to say that the danger of leakage of confidential communications by telephone, referred to by the writer of the article which you enclosed therewith, is small. No employee of the Department is allowed to listen to subscribers' conversations *except so far as is necessary to ensure a satisfactory service*. In fact, in the pressure of work listening is impracticable.
>
> This prohibition is strictly enforced, and as you are doubtless aware, any officer of the Department divulging information received during the course of his or her official duties is liable to severe penalties under Section 20 of the Telegraph Act of 1868.

It will be observed that the "danger of leakage" is not denied, but it is said to be "small." Then the habit of listening is admitted, but here again it is only "so far as is necessary to ensure a satisfactory service." As regards the practice of listening being impracticable owing to "the pressure of work," our information is that most of it occurs in the quiet hours of the evening, when, by the way, the bulk of the conversations *are* of a "confidential" character.

## THE STATE INSURANCE SCHEME.

### GOVERNMENT'S BROKEN PLEDGES—WIDOWS AND ORPHANS SACRIFICED TO THE BIG INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By T. Good.

[*We do not necessarily associate ourselves with all the views expressed by Mr. Good, although in general sympathy with them—Ed.*]

In election speeches and in Budget speeches Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues definitely promised that the Compulsory Insurance Scheme should provide for widows and orphans as well as sick workmen. Just prior to the General Election before the last—on December 11th, 1909, to be exact—Mr. Churchill put the promise in these words: "If the Liberals are successful at this election a great scheme of National Insurance will be brought forward against unemployment, against sickness, and for provision for widows and orphans." That promise was reported in the largest type, in the most prominent pages in the Liberal newspapers, and we had it served up in the biggest election posters. On July 31st, 1910, Mr. Churchill repeated the promise in these terms: "My friend Mr. Lloyd George will introduce into Parliament a great scheme . . . against sickness, against invalidity, and against the death of the breadwinner. That is to say, provision will be made for widows and orphans to an extent and degree which has never yet been dreamt of as practicable in the history of this country." In last year's Budget speech Mr. Lloyd George said the Government hoped to provide for "the sick," for "the broken soldiers of industry," and for "*the widows.*"

Well, we have now got the Bill; but where are the widows mentioned? They figured in the rough draft of this big scheme down to last autumn. And they did excellent service for Liberal candidates at one General Election and many bye-elections. Now they have vanished from the scene.

#### Mr. Lloyd George and the Guinea-Pigs.

The Bill proposes to insure all working class families against the *illness* of the breadwinner; but insurance against the *loss* of the breadwinner is not touched by this scheme, despite the pledges quoted above. Why is Mr. Lloyd George proposing to deal with sickness, while leaving death outside the scope of his scheme? Let us hear his own explanation. In the course of his speech introducing the Bill, he said he did not propose to deal with death insurance because that was pretty well covered already, but the case of sickness was different. Now, on this vital point Mr. Lloyd George is altogether at sea. If he has no case for establishing compulsory death insurance, he has no case for setting up compulsory sickness insurance. If he has a case for the sickness insurance, he has an equally good case for death insurance. If he takes up one he must, to be logical, take up both. If he steers clear of one risk, he must, to be honest, steer clear of both. If he neglects the widows and orphans, he has no right to deal with the sick workers. If he takes the sick man under his wing, then he ought to shelter the bereaved widow and the helpless orphans. If Mr. Lloyd George, guardian angel of democracy, is ready to set up in the field of sickness insurance a State-subsidised scheme in opposition to our worthy, economically managed, and democratically conducted friendly societies and sick clubs of working men, then surely he ought not to hesitate to set up a similar scheme in opposition to the costly, plutocratic, and altogether unsatisfactory, profit-mongering death business of the wealthy insurance companies and their guinea-pig directors.

Mr. Lloyd George admits that the capitalist-conducted death insurance business is not satisfactory. He concedes that our working men's friendly societies are great and worthy institutions. Yet he proposes to leave the rich companies in full enjoyment of their business—sometimes questionable business—and their huge profits and extravagant directors' fees, wrung out of the poor, while setting up a State scheme of sickness business which cannot but interfere seriously with our poor men's well-managed societies and clubs, and may very likely swamp the whole voluntary movement.

#### A Flimsy Excuse.

But Mr. Lloyd George offers the excuse that the field of death insurance is so thoroughly covered already that he cannot propose to enter it, while the field of sickness is so badly covered that he must rush in at any cost. "Look," he says, "there are 40,000,000 death policies, but only 6,000,000 sickness policies. Nearly all our workers are insured against death, but only a comparatively small proportion against sickness. Besides, the friendly societies have a quarter of a million lapses in a year." Our lawyer Chancellor of the Exchequer loudly advertises the "lapses" of the friendly societies, but he is dumb on the question of the lapses of the big companies, such as the "Pru." He is a cute chap, is David. He knows when to keep quiet. Possibly someone has presented him with a list of the names of Liberal Members of Parliament who are financially interested in the big insurance companies, with the names of those Radical M.P.'s who own influential Radical journals specially underlined. But that by the way.

What are the facts? One hard, indisputable fact is that the average working class family to-day, before Mr. Lloyd George's scheme is operative, is better provided for in case of the sickness of the breadwinner than in case of his death. Mr. Lloyd George's figures do not reveal half the truth, and his scheme is based upon a bundle of fallacies. Provision for death of the breadwinner—provision for the widows and orphans—stops at Mr. Lloyd George's figures, if it does not fall short of them; but provision for sickness goes far beyond both the figures and the imagination of our Chancellor of the Exchequer. To begin with, half our bona fide working men are members of recognised friendly societies. In the second place, the vast majority of the other half are members of railway benevolent societies, miners' relief societies, workshop clubs and public-house clubs. These clubs may be of a loose character—they are not recognised by Mr. Lloyd George—but they give sick pay, and they cover nearly all the workmen who, for some reason or other, are not members of the recognised societies. Mr. Lloyd George is quite wrong when he says that less than half our workers are provided for in case of sickness.

#### Mr. Lloyd George Deserts the Widows.

Besides, on top of the financial assistance given by societies and clubs to our workers when sick, doctors will generally give attendance and medicine on long credit to men not covered by associations paying for such attendance and medicine; our country is pretty well studded with hospitals and infirmaries. Even for the lowest class of the poor—those who are covered by neither societies nor clubs, and who are not sufficiently respected to get credit, or have collections made for them—there are the workhouses, hospitals and relief.

Now turn to the question of death—the widows' and orphans' question. Under Mr. Lloyd George's scheme the family will be insured and doubly insured against the breadwinner's sickness—there will, in most cases, be double sick pay, unless men drop out of their voluntary societies and clubs in consequence of having to pay contributions to the compulsory fund—and there will be the credit granted by doctors, shopkeepers, and landlords. But the moment the breadwinner dies—then what? The death insurance for which the average workman is able to pay now, before Mr. Lloyd George taxes him in connection with the new scheme, is seldom more than sufficient to cover the expenses of the funeral. The widow is left, perchance, with a young family, and her own health broken through nursing her husband, penniless after the funeral costs are met. Here Mr. Lloyd George's scheme ceases to operate. It will give insurance—subsidised, if not duplicate insurance—against sickness, but no relief or help for the widow and orphans when the man dies. Thus, Mr. Lloyd George is ready to trespass all over the field so splendidly cultivated by our poor men's societies and clubs—the sickness field—but when he comes to the field so badly cultivated by the rich companies, our Radical Chancellor of the Exchequer will not even peep over the hedge.

## THE CORONATION EXHIBITION.

On Thursday, May 18th, the White City re-opened its gates, to the delight of a huge crowd of fashionable people, who cordially greeted Prince Arthur of Connaught, who performed the ceremony. The grounds are delightful; the buildings—newly decorated and filled with tasteful exhibits—very interesting, and all the popular old side-shows have been retained, with the addition of others of a new and attractive character.

# In your *FOUNTAIN PEN*

## USE

# *Stephens' Ink*

**The pen starts instantly, and never clogs because the colour-matter is in perfect solution.**

## IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS.

### COLONEL H. G. MORGAN.

By Walter Moore.

I made my way to the War Office a day or two since, for the purpose of having a talk with Colonel Morgan.

"Where is the Messing Department?" I asked a doorkeeper.

The man stared at me for a moment with a puzzled look, which gradually expanded into a broad grin.

"You've found it, sir," he said, with a gesture which embraced the whole building.

"Yes, yes," I returned testily. "We all know the term can be appropriately applied to the whole War Office; but what I want at the moment is the office of the Messing Adviser."

"You mean Lord Haldane, sir," suggested the doorkeeper. "Step this way."

"No, no," I expostulated irritably. "I don't want the Crimson Sash department. I want Colonel Morgan's room."

"Beg pardon, sir, I'm sure," said the man. "But there are so many bloomin' messing departments in this 'ere building, that I wasn't sure which you meant. Lift to the fourth floor, sir; turn to the right, first to the left, second to the right, third to the left, keep straight on past the Afternoon Nap Room, and you'll find the door at the end of the passage. Colonel Sell-Cheap-and-Buy-Dear, we call 'im, sir," added the man in a whisper, winking laboriously.

* * * * * *

"Morning, Colonel," I said.

Colonel Morgan languidly removed his feet from the mantelpiece, took his cigar from between his lips, looked round, nodded curtly, and motioned me to a chair.

"First let me commiserate you on your appointment," I began.

"Got hold of the wrong word—what?" drawled the Colonel. "Y'mean *congratulate*, don't you?"

"I mean what I say," I retorted. "To be dragged once more into the glare of publicity when the public had forgotten you is surely a matter for commiseration."

"To Hull with the public!" roared the Colonel. "What d'ye think I care for the public? I've been on retired pay for the last ten years; is it likely I should refuse a fat job when it is offered me?"

"I suppose not," I admitted. "But what exactly are your qualifications for your appointment as Messing Adviser?"

"Is it likely I should tell you the secret of the latest Government job?" demanded the Colonel.

"Perhaps not, in view of the fact that you are the principal party concerned in it," I returned. "At the same time, you must admit that your appointment will not strike the public as being in the interests of the Army."

"I admit nothing," retorted the Colonel. "Only fools make admissions. As to the interests of the Army, how many War Office appointments are made from that point of view?"

"Ah, indeed; how many?" I murmured.

"Still," continued the Colonel, "I think you must confess that, looked at from one point of view, my appointment is not far short of an inspiration on the part of Lord Haldane. He knows something of human nature. Now, is it likely that, having lived in obscurity on my pension for ten years, in consequence of having, in Mr. Acland's words, been guilty of 'undoubted culpability under the Army Regulations'—is it likely, I say, that, with my mind filled with vivid recollections of my punishment, I should again be fool enough to act 'contrary to the spirit and letter of the King's Regulations'—and thereby cast away the present chance that has been given me to re-establish my professional reputation?"

"That is rather a specious and dangerous argument," I replied. "If it were applied in other walks of life, we should see some surprising reappearances and—no doubt—astonishing results. But, for my own part, I am opposed to experiments of that kind being tried in Public Departments. But I will detain you no longer. I daresay you are anxious to get on with your messing. . . . Good-day."

"Oh, go to . . ."

The closing door curtailed the Colonel's valedictory remark.

## THE PARTY POLITICIAN'S PRIMER.

By "Retlaw."

### IV.—HOW TO REACH A HIGH POSITION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The general public are under the impression that to achieve a high position in the Civil Service it is necessary to rise slowly and laboriously from the ranks. It is not always so. Given certain conditions, it is sometimes possible to step in and snatch from the hands that have toiled for it the reward of years of faithful service and the guerdon of specialised knowledge.

Let us suppose, for example, that you are a solicitor, practising, say, in Manchester. You have found that to make a decent living in your profession entails a good deal of hard work. Like the majority of people, you like to live in good style, but with a minimum of exertion. Consequently you look around and notice that some of the higher Civil Servants draw their £800 to £1,200 a year, and do very little for it. You wish you had entered the Civil Service in your youth. Perhaps (you may think to yourself), perhaps I should be in one of those soft jobs by now, drawing my eight hundred or a thousand of the best, per, as Bart Kennedy would say. Alas, you conclude, but I am only a common or garden solicitor, and such I am likely to remain.

#### That is Where You Are Wrong.

There are methods of securing fat jobs in the Civil Service which do not necessitate early training, years of hard work, and gradual promotion. Of these methods the best is the following:—

Begin to take an active interest in politics. Join the party in power, make yourself prominent, and get yourself elected to the House of Commons as a party hack. This is the first step. It is the first step to many good things.

Being a solicitor, it will not be long before you are offered a minor Government post. You may, for example, be made Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Home Secretary, and then a Charity Commissioner, and, provided you are a keen party man, please your leaders, and slavishly obey your Whip, you may even become a Junior Whip yourself. This is the second step.

You must now commence to keep your eyes open, waiting for some high Civil Service post to fall vacant. You will need great tact at this stage. It will not do for you to say you became a Member of Parliament because you thought it might lead to a soft job in the Civil Service. You must finesse. For example, you may hear that the Assistant Comptroller of the National Credit Office is about to resign. In the ordinary course of events this would mean promotion for the Chief Clerk. But that would not fit in with your purpose. Here is the vacancy, carrying with it, say, £800 a year. It would suit you to a tee. You make up your mind to get it—somehow.

Naturally, you know nothing about the duties of the Assistant Comptroller of the National Credit Office. But that does not matter in the least. You will have plenty of understrappers to do the work for you. All you will have to do will be to look wise, say nothing, and—

#### Draw Your Salary.

So you decide to fall sick. You find the arduous duties of Junior Whip too much for your strength, and you give your grateful leaders a hint that were the position of Assistant Comptroller offered you, you might be prevailed upon to accept it, although it would mean giving up a brilliant and promising political career.

Having served your party well for some years, your leaders decide to gratify your wish. He has been a good party hack, they will say, and has earned his little bit of corn. So they ignore the just claims, and disappoint the natural expectation, of the Chief Clerk, who confidently anticipated promotion to the vacant post, and which would have meant promotion for quite a number of Principal Clerks, Assistant Principal Clerks. etc., and give you the coveted appointment.

Thereupon you resign your seat in the House, and become a fully-fledged Civil Servant at £800 a year, without the disagreeable necessity of working up to the position.

There is sure to be some indignation expressed by the public, but you must take no notice of that. You will be surprised to find how much public criticism a good salary enables you to bear with equanimity.

# Why You Must not Buy the "DAILY SKETCH."

## Because the Newsagents Dare Not Sell it.

## Other London Halfpenny morning papers say "No!"

**When the DAILY SKETCH started printing in London, on April 10th—printing simultaneously in London and in Manchester—the publishers of other London halfpenny morning papers said, "Something must be done to stop this."**

**Something has been done.**

**Newsagents are being brow-beaten. They can sell the DAILY SKETCH, but if they sell it they are not permitted to sell any other London halfpenny morning paper.**

**Newsagents are angry. They have given up the DAILY SKETCH under compulsion of force. They do not like this method of intimidation. Some of them have valued their independence more than immediate profit, and have held to the DAILY SKETCH.**

**The proprietors of the DAILY SKETCH do not expect newsagents in the affected districts to sacrifice six halfpenny morning papers in favour of their own paper. Where the sales are being interfered with new agents are being appointed. In this the DAILY SKETCH is receiving great assistance from the newsagents in the boycotted towns. The towns so far placed under the ban of the London halfpenny morning papers include:—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOLKESTONE, | HERNE BAY, | DORCHESTER, | PORTSMOUTH, | HASTINGS, |
| DOVER, | BRIGHTON, | WEYMOUTH, | WORTHING, | &c., &c. |
| RAMSGATE, | SALISBURY, | TORQUAY, | EASTBOURNE, | |

**The methods of the six morning papers are best described in the following letters from newsagents:—**

### COMPELLED TO DISCONTINUE.

Herne Bay, April 28th, 1911.

Offices of the *Daily Sketch*.

Gentlemen,—In reference to my agency for your paper, the *Daily Sketch*, I find that I am compelled to discontinue being agent after the 29th of April (Saturday). Therefore you will not send parcels on Monday, the reason being that Mr. Hayward *(Daily Mirror)* and Mr. Valentine Smith *(Daily Mail)*, and all the other halfpenny papers object to my action in taking the *Daily Sketch*.

Yours very truly,

### "STOP MY PARCEL."

Worthing, May 17th.

Dear, Sir,—Will you kindly stop my parcel of *Daily Sketch* after Saturday, May 20th? I have informed my agents I am discontinuing your paper after this date.

Yours truly,

### "NOTHING WILL BE WRITTEN."

I have just received a visit from the *Daily Mail* representative, who seems also to be acting as the mouthpiece for the rest of the London halfpenny dailies. We have had a lively and entertaining conversation for over half-an-hour, his errand seeming to be a desire to introduce American methods into the conduct of my business.

I not only object, but am prepared to fight such methods, particularly when they try to dictate as to how I am to conduct my own business. The gentleman's proposal was that I drop the *Daily Sketch*, or the six other papers would drop me. I was told that the six other papers would be withheld from me, that I would have to get them from London direct, and pay the carriage on all supplies thus sent. . . .

I asked the agent of the papers when I might expect my notice of dismissal from the six. I was told that *nothing would be written*. The traveller would be round again. If he found matters as now—that I was still selling the *Daily Sketch*—he *would duly report me*, and one morning no papers would be waiting my truck at the station. I have two days' respite in which to make up my mind—drop the six papers or decline to sell the *Daily Sketch*.

Yours faithfully,

Dover, May 2nd.

Dear, Sir,—I am very sorry indeed to tell you that I shall have to give up the agency of your paper. I will tell your inspector when he is calling why I have had to do this. Hoping that you will meet with every success with your paper here,

I remain, yours sincerely,

### "UNDERHAND TACTICS."

Stock Exchange, London.

The attitude adopted towards the *Daily Sketch* is without doubt the greatest compliment that is to be paid to you. It clearly proves what your increasing circulation means to your rivals. Underhand tactics cannot keep back any successful enterprise. Continue to publish your clean, bright paper on its present lines and further success is assured. The best must win. With many good wishes.

Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

### A FAIR SHOW WANTED.

Tottenham.

My newsagent told me all I wanted to convince me. I had my own thoughts on the subject. I have been in the business myself, and have "had some." I admire your straightforward appeal. All you want is a fair show in a big fight. The trade does not like intimidation, and, above all, the *Daily Sketch* is good value. I know if my newsagent declines to supply me with my *Daily Sketch* when I want it he stands to lose £8 a year over it. I may say he doesn't decline. He is glad it has arrived.

A WELL-WISHER.

Sydenham.

In spite of the opposition you are having to contend with in some districts, the sale of your most up-to-date paper is going up by leaps and bounds. We are doing all we can to push it, and anything you can suggest that will assist in breaking down the attempt at monopoly will be welcomed by

NEWSAGENT

***COMPLAINTS from readers and newsagents addressed to Publisher, 17, Tudor Street, E.C., will receive immediate attention. Where newsagents have been stopped—through no fault of their own—we are taking steps to ensure the sale and distribution of the "Daily Sketch" as usual.***

# MOCK-TURTLES.

By Jim Crow.

*[Mr. James Crow is our Licensed Crank. A brilliant exponent of unconventional ideas—invariably distorted and lacking in perspective; cynical and epigrammatic in expression—he is a journalistic cat amongst the pigeons. We accept no responsibility for his opinions—or his life.]*

The most arduous efforts of mankind are expended upon the universal game of pretence. Ambition, of course, is laudable, but it means development. It is no more to be replaced by affectations than the invigorating juices of the turtle by a confection of calf.

### Mock Nobles.

Look where you will, pick where you like (as book-makers exclaim in the silver ring), and you will be confronted by whole armies of mock-turtles. The nobility is a regular aquarium of these unsavoury mammals. The old dignity of chivalry, the atmosphere of largesse, the spirit of sacrifice at the altar of ideals, the wish to tilt at wind-mills, have been relegated to the kennels of historical romance. The new order, now shivering on the brink of a grave, restricts its nobility to the possession of titles. The whole ignoble army is recruited from party hacks who have failed in politics, glorified rogues who have succeeded in finance, notorious filibusters, prancing proconsuls, gilded youths with the ginger-bread showing through. Here is a significant object-lesson. We all read in our school-books how Black Bess, the alleged virgin Queen, gave one of her lovers a ring, which was to save him from the scaffold, but failed to do so because a jealous lady intercepted it. True or not, this little anecdote has passed into history, and you might imagine that the ring would at least be stored among the Crown Jewels, and given into the keeping of the King's Heralds. Not a bit of it. It is hawked about in an auction-room and only rescued from the maw of a Yankee by a plutocrat who has acquired the right, happy and glorious, long to rule over us. There is the type of your mock-turtle.

### Mock Ladies.

Of course, society must move with the times, but why always down-hill? I am ever an advocate of enjoyment and see no reason why ladies should not share the good things of this life. I do not turn up the whites of my eyes whenever I see one smoking a cigarette or sipping a cocktail or playing bridge in the small hours. But they owe it to themselves to eschew cheap shams when they have failed to obtain access to the exclusive circles which are their Mecca. Why be content to hang about the portals of Paradise like Peris with the pip? I have met quite a legion of otherwise sane females whose one idea of bliss it is to spend their evenings in their best clothes sprawling about the lounges of cosmopolitan hotels in an atmosphere of whisky and wantonness. They find nothing to say and nothing to do when they enter there except to quiz each other's dresses and exchange stares with the beldams of Bohemia.

### Mock Manners.

Imitation is supposed to be the highest form of flattery, but it is really only the lowest confession of weakness and stupidity. It is, however, one of the most persistent of the legacies which survive from our anthropoid ancestors. Every snob is a deliberate, pertinacious, inartistic imitator. He has beheld from a distance or gleaned from hearsay a hazy notion about the outward and visible signs of Society. Flattering himself that he is thereby raising and improving himself, he deliberately assumes an unnatural accent, adopts airs and graces ridiculously unsuitable to his station, affects riches and glories which are about as real to him as those of another planet—and the only result is that he becomes a laughing-stock to his peers without escaping the contempt of his models.

### Artificial Accents.

Nowadays, we are all democratic enough to make allowances for drawbacks of a lowly origin and a neglected education. Indeed, we are beginning to realise that it is our own fault and that of the whole social system if clever men are denied opportunities and advantages in their youth. But we do ask people to be natural. Those who have been brought up to bellow seem only grotesque when they mince or drawl. There are few exercises so painful as that of catching an h on the half-volley, or applying one with a conscious effort. Besides, uniformity of accent would hide many of the provincial peculiarities, which, like the vagaries of our spelling, act as signposts of heredity, particularism and national origins.

### Freaks of Fashion.

The question of sartorial fashions enters into this discussion. The well-dressed man and woman are, of course, those whose clothes are precisely suitable to their figures, occupations and general conditions of life. We may smile at the housemaid who copies the hobble-skirt or tea-tray hat of her mistress, using inferior materials and jarring colours inexpertly; indeed, we may go so far as to say that any garment which attracts undue attention or the titters of the street must have something wrong about it. But while we should not be mock-turtles, contenting ourselves with shoddy parodies of the real thing, we are quite right to submit to the dictates of Fashion. We have neither the knowledge nor the time to prescribe our clothes according to our fancies, any more than to fathom all the problems of theology for ourselves. Someone must do the sifting for us. And Fashion does it for us, whoever or whatever Fashion may be.

### Check to the King.

Even an omnipotent Court cannot kick against pricks of fashion. The late King, when he was Prince of Wales, made quite a serious effort to introduce buckles and knee-breeches as an improvement in our evening dress, but utterly failed to propagate them outside his own immediate circle. At the present moment the Queen is trying very hard to popularise a form of headgear which seems rather serviceable than elegant. But the only result is that. women smile indulgently over her preference for old fashions and continue to flaunt their bee-hives, flower-pots and other merry-go-rounds. This is disconcerting but it does mark an improvement upon the days when it was enough for a ruler to have a limp or a hump or a squint for all the mock-turtles in the land to affect his afflictions

### Mock Mummers.

The stage, being nominally an exact imitator of life, goes to the opposite extreme. As an actor would not be heard across the footlights if he restricted himself to talking like a gentleman, he must rant to a certain extent. He must also strut and declaim and exaggerate all his simplest actions in order that slow wits may keep pace with him. That is his requisite tribute to the artificiality of art. But he would be much more convincing if he would give rein to his personality and develop his own conventions according to his instincts. Instead of this, he usually becomes the slave of a tradition, or the monkey to some bygone mummer, or even the rudimentary replica of a more successful rival. A few, of course, are exceptions, and they earn their princely salaries as Stars. But we can see only one Star at a time, at least on the theatrical firmament, and the result is that the great mass of play-goers have to put up with feeble imitations whose gloom is not relieved by a scintilla of reflected glory. Go to almost any music-hall and you will observe brainless buffoons brazenly announcing, "I will now proceed to give you an imitation of Mr. or Miss So-and-So." It does not seem to occur to them that they might afford pleasure by their own original efforts, or that the best mimicry in the world is after all a poor thing—a poor thing because not their own.

### Mockpherson.

Their only merit is their modesty. If I had my way I should compel every mock-turtle who lifts up his voice in the land to make a preliminary confession of this kind. Then we should have party politicians rising in the House of Commons and saying, "Mr. Speaker, I will now proceed to give you an imitation of Mr. Churchill"—or Mr. Bottomley or Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, as the case might be. An author would make a prefatory announcement that he was parodying Swinburne or Macaulay or Marie Corelli or William Le Queux. A painter would inscribe his daubs mock-Whistler or mock-Leighton or mock-Colney-Hatch, and so on throughout the whole gamut of plagiaristic efforts. The only objection would be that the universality of the practice would condemn us to a monstrous monotony. Why, when I went into a vegetarian restaurant the other day, they even gave me mock-chicken!

# The Ideal Hat for Lounge and Holiday Wear

The "Aero" is a hat which should form part of the wardrobe of all men who value a combination of Comfort and Good Style. Primarily intended for Négligé wear—it serves that purpose through and beyond.

. For Evening Wear . . Garden Wear . . Golf . . Cycling . . Tennis . . Boating—for all but strictly formal occasions—this hat is ideal in every respect.

*This shows one of the many forms to which the "Aero" Hat can be shaped.*

## THE "AERO" FOLDING FELT

**is the Lightest Hat of its kind in the whole world—**

**. . . weighing but 1¼ Ounces . . .**

. . Adaptability is a strong feature of the "Aero." Being extremely pliable, it can be shaped by the wearer to suit his face, his taste, or the occasion—the possible shapes being almost endless in variety.

. . It is made of a good quality felt, so soft and pliable that the hat can be folded and put into one's pocket. It is practically waterproof heavy rain might penetrate it, but would not injure it. It is made in the following colours: Dark Green, Light Green, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Grey, Black, and White.

**PRICE 4/6 POST FREE IN U.K.**

. . This hat can be obtained from any of our branches except the Gracechurch Street one, or Post Free from our Mail Order Dept., at 388 Strand. In ordering by post please state the size of hat usually worn, and the Colour required. All orders will be executed on the day they are received. Remittance must accompany all orders, but the hat will be exchanged (if not approved) or the money refunded. Please mention "John Bull" when ordering.

**Horne BROTHERS**

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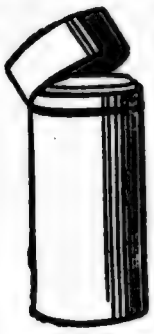
SIX FOR **23/-**

Made in the best colourings, new coloured stripes on white grounds; white stripes on coloured grounds; white stripes on blue grounds; and plain white.

**HARRODS Ltd.** (RICHARD BURBIDGE Managing Director), **LONDON, S.W.**



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Its better condition, better feeling, better appearance—will *prove* to you that Williams' Shaving Stick is better for your skin and better for shaving than the best other shaving stick you have ever been able to find.

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We urge you to make that comparison. Buy Williams' Shaving Stick and start *to-day*.

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**"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"**

CAUTION There are spurious imitations of Williams' Shaving Stick. Be sure that your Shaving Stick always bears this name, viz.: THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn., U.S.A.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS Co., 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Branches in all parts of the World. Head Offices and factories, Glastonbury, Conn., U.S.A.

# OPEN LETTERS, POSTCARDS AND TELEGRAMS.

**To His Majesty King George V.**

Congratulate on first victory on turf. Hope to run match with you some day as with lamented father—and to again be beaten! BULL.

**To the German Emperor.**

You can't invade us *now*, can you? BULL.

**To His Imperial Majesty Lidj Jessau, Lion of Judah, King of the Kings of Ethiopia.**

MY DEAR BOY,—This is rather sudden, isn't it? I do not know how many months or years we have been told that poor old Menelik was either dead or dying. We shed so many unnecessary tears and wrote so many premature obituary notices that we have not much energy left for renewed lamentations. Indeed, we have heard "Wolf! wolf!" so often that we are even now a little sceptical about your being really the new Lion of Judah. The notification of your accession said nothing about your predecessor, and we remain in ignorance when or where or how he died, or whether he has merely been deposed. Anyhow, if you are the new Lion, I feel bound to compare you to a young bear with all his troubles before him. As everybody knows, there is no law of succession in Abyssinia, and the throne of the Queen of Sheba belongs to the strongest. As you can have no strength of your own, I suppose you have been put up as a cat's-paw with somewhat painful prospects in store. However, it is the privilege of the feline race, to which lions belong, to enjoy nine lives, so I venture to hope that yours may be at least merry ones. Meanwhile, I wish you would use your influence, if you have any, to persuade your subjects not to give themselves such insufferable airs, and not to imagine themselves the superiors of all white folk just because they routed a few dusky Italians. Such pride can lead only to partition. JOHN BULL.

**To Miss Dorothy Drew.**

DEAR DOROTHY,—Hearty congratulations on your engagement. We all remember you as a famous and delightful child during the evening of Mr. Gladstone's days. That fascinating poet, T. D. Sullivan, immortalised you by his pretty lines with the lilting refrain, "Little Miss Dorothy Drew," and we watched you sitting on grandpapa's knee, listening to the wonderful words of the Grand Old Man. I remember also a very funny parody which suggested that he gave you fantastic hints about political legerdemain. Not even his solemnity, however, could suppress your irresistible argument for getting up late, when you solemnly produced your Bible, and drew his attention to the text, "It is vain for you to rise up early." If only you have retained the freshness of your wit and the memories of your childhood, you ought to have a very happy life in store. Please accept all the good wishes of your old friend, JOHN BULL.

**To Viscount Dangan.**

DEAR DANGY,—I hear you have been discovered by an enterprising press in the proud position of earning £2 a week by your own exertions as a scene-artist's assistant. So far, so good. I am always pleased to see the scions of an effete aristocracy turning to honest work even in the shady purlieus of Bohemia. But were not you a little bit rash to make so frank a confession about your military career? It appears that you were put into the Army, and did not find the life to your degenerate taste. So, as you now confide to an interviewer, you "left, or strictly speaking, *deserted*," in order to become stage manager in a music-hall. You must be rather an unusual young man, for you are the first deserter I have heard of who boasted of his exploit. I wish you would tell me how you contrived to square the military authorities, for desertion is usually regarded as one of the most serious crimes in the calendar. Indeed, it is not so very long ago that deserters were liable to be summarily shot. You are evidently to be congratulated on having escaped such drastic treatment. JOHN BULL.

**To Captain J. Brander Dunbar, Laird of Pitgaveny, Elgin, N.B.**

MY DEAR CAP.,—I notice that you not only "want at once, for permanent situation as trapper, etc., a man of between 25 and 35; man who can neither read nor write preferred," but that you have been explaining to a newspaper why you want a man of that particular brand. "I have known many people who can both read and write," you say, "I have also lived and been intimately connected with as many or more who can do neither. The intelligence of the latter is, on the average, greater than that of the former. 'Education' usually warps, if, indeed, it does not dwarf, intelligence and power of observation." In announcing these views you may at least congratulate yourself on the possession of a courage equal to your heterodoxy. In days when the schoolmaster is abroad, it is refreshing to run up against a gentleman who thinks that "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic" are not merely over-rated, but actually harmful accomplishments. I should not wonder if you could prove that 99 per cent. of the murderers, forgers, burglars, thieves, footpads, hooligans, fools, and flats of the world are "educated" persons. On the other hand, my dear Cap., I should have to answer that 99 per cent. of all the great and good things which have been and are being done in the world have had their inspiration in education. If I mistake not, there is a judge of the High Court who every now and again is moved to lamentation that so many people have been made forgers by being taught to write. I grant you it is often true that the means to do ill deeds make ill deeds done, but the converse is also often true. I doubt whether it will be possible in these days to obtain the man you want. I suppose you can read and write yourself, by-the-way? Do you find, as a matter of experience, that the knowledge has affected your intelligence? JOHN BULL.

**To Captain J. A. Morrison, M.P.**

MY DEAR ARCHIE,—Heartiest congratulations upon the ignominious collapse of the foul and sordid conspiracy to deprive East Nottingham of your services in Parliament—and East Nottingham. You are a type of man we can ill spare. Possessed of great wealth, it is your joy that others shall share its blessings with you. Yet, large as is your heart, your benefactions are not of that promiscuous, casual order which often do more harm than good. You regulate them with your head; and whilst no deserving case appeals to you in vain, it has to bear the test of strict scrutiny—and woe betide the "waster" who seeks to impose upon your benevolence. The idea that your benefactions are confined to your constituency is too ludicrous to those who know you. I could mention many a family, far removed from Nottingham, which has cause to bless your name; but you never talk of your good deeds. And how you work! They tell me, in the City, that your management of the vast Morrison estate has been a masterpiece of skill; and a man who can manage his own business is the man to manage the business of the nation. Which reminds me that you are no Party hack. Indeed, I have long had you on my list for a post in my Business Government.

Wealthy and generous, jovial and shrewd, handsome and manly, and the best of good sportsmen—independent, industrious and, withal, a Business man—what more does any constituency want? Three cheers for East Nottingham, three cheers for the Election judges, and three times three for a jolly good fellow. JOHN BULL.

**To Councillor W. J. Oliver Sheat, Ilford.**

DEAR MR. SHEAT,—No doubt the Rev. F. A. Jones hit the nail on the head, at the meeting in the Town Hall the other night, when he said that if Ilford wants Sunday bands in the parks, Ilford will eventually have them. There have been meetings on both sides of the question; and the result must ultimately depend, either on the influence which can be brought to bear on the present Urban Council, or in the choice, on the first opportunity, of others who will refuse to follow the lead of parsons and puritans in league with snobs. You had no difficulty in carrying your resolution, and for the time being the monopoly of open-air Sunday music in Ilford will remain with the soul-moving street performers of the Salvation Army. Still, there must be hope for a town which pays so magnificent a tribute to the tambourine and the concertina. JOHN BULL.

# AN ARTLESS ALLEGORY.

**Referring to Mr. Bottomley's "Unclaimed Bank Balances" Bill, Mr. Lloyd George said he had been assured by the Bankers that the unclaimed funds they hold are trivial in amount.**

**Showing the Soul of Candour revealing the Truth to the Spirit of Simplicity. (After a rare old illumination recently seen at Westminster.)**

# JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By Verax.

## A Better Tone—Home Rails Rally—Larger Business in Oil Shares.

There is noticeable a distinctly better tone in most departments of the Stock Exchange, the impulse to which was, curiously enough, given by the decision of the Supreme Court against the Standard Oil Trust. American Rails have risen sharply, and although this may seem somewhat premature, Wall Street is bound to infuse life into business this year, with the aid of 45 million dollars surplus reserves and the ability to draw gold from Europe if necessary. Home Rails have firmed up, as I anticipated, and are very suitable again for present investment. I retain my favourable view of *Canadian Pacifics*. Mexican stocks should improve with the final settlement amongst the parties. The *London General Omnibus Company* is evidently scoring against the would-be competition. Rubbers have had a set-back, but Oil shares look very hopeful, and I have reason for stating that very shortly a movement in Rhodesian Mines will originate in Paris and be strongly supported here.

## Australian State Bonds as Investment.

I was much interested, at last Wednesday's Australian gathering at the Trocadero Luncheon, given by Sir George Reid, the popular High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, in the enthusiastic speech made by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, and I trust that his Imperial ideas will meet with a favourable reception. Now that the statesmen from the Colonies are meeting here to attend the Coronation, it is not out of place to refer to Australian finance. That country has been remarkably prosperous of late years, not only in pastoral and agricultural matters, but also in trade and industry, but it must have been somewhat of a shock to the Commonwealth Government that the Referendum on the question of giving the Federal Government power over all these matters, as against the States, has resulted in an adverse vote. Apparently the various States are of opinion that their individual needs want special treatment, and that they cannot all be governed in the same way. As a matter of fact, the rejection of the proposals has been received very favourably, and will go far to restore confidence in the permanence of Australian prosperity. The following table of representative bonds shows what Australia can offer in the way of investment :—

| | Redeemable. | Int. | Buying price. | Yield per cent. per annum. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New South Wales | 1924 | 3½ | 98¼ | 3 12 0 |
| Do. | 1935 | 3 | 88 | 3 9 0 |
| Queensland | 1945 | 3½ | 99 | 3 12 0 |
| Do. | 1922-47 | 3 | 86 | 3 11 0 |
| South Australia | 1939 | 3½ | 98½ | 3 12 3 |
| Do. | 1916 or after | 3 | 83 | 3 13 6 |
| Victoria | 1923 | 3½ | 99 | 3 12 3 |
| Do. | 1929-49 | 3 | 86 | 3 11 0 |
| Western Australia | 1927-47 | 3½ | 98 | 3 13 0 |
| Do. | 1916-36 | 3 | 88 | 3 9 9 |

I may add that these are all trustee stocks, and that they yield a far better return than Home gilt-edged securities, the return on which does not exceed 3½ per cent. The bugbear has been so far the fear—which is now proved unfounded—that the Labour party may influence unfavourable labour legislation, but that has now been disposed of, and the above stocks are undoubtedly very suitable for investors, who require absolute security, combined with a good return.

## The Attractions of South Americans.

Investors in this country have done so well in the leading *South American* Government and Railway stocks, that it is not surprising that they are always hankering after such investments when the opportunity offers. The *Argentine* Government is about to make a big new issue for internal development, and the *Chilian* Government is also on the warpath, while the *Brazilian* Government intends to keep a tighter hand upon its purse-strings this year. These groups form the pick of the bunch amongst the Government securities. As regards the *Railway* stocks, there is no disposition to look for any increase of dividends on the leading *Argentine Rails*, but if the distributions are only maintained, there is nothing to cavil at on the score of the yield. The following tables speak for themselves:—

FORRIGN STOCKS.

| | Dividend p.c. | Highest, Lowest, 1909—1910. | Price, Jan. 2, 1910. | Present Price. | Yield p.c per ann. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine (1897) | 4 | 92½ .. 85½ | 89½ | 89 | 4 10 0 |
| Brazilian 1889 | 4 | 92½ .. 79½ | 89¼ | 88½ | 4 10 9 |
| Chilian 1889 | 4½ | 97½ .. 90½ | 96 | 98 | 4 11 9 |
| Japanese Sterling | 4 | 96½ .. 84 | 92½ | 92 | 4 7 0 |
| Russian 1889 | 4 | 95½ .. 82½ | 93½ | 95½ | 4 3 6 |
| Uruguay | 3½ | 78 .. 69½ | 75 | 77 | 4 11 0 |

FOREIGN RAILS.

| | Dividend, p.c. | Highest, Lowest, 1909—1910. | Price, Jan. 2, 1910. | Present Price. | Yield p.c. per ann. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antofagasta Cum. Pref. | 5 | 108 .. 99½ | 104 | 107 | 4 13 6 |
| B.A. Gt. Southern | 7 | 128½ .. 116½ | 118½ | 123 | 5 13 9 |
| B.A. Western | 7 | 133 .. 121 | 123 | 125 | 5 11 0 |
| Central Argentine | 6 | 110½ .. 96½ | 107 | 105½ | 5 13 9 |
| Central Uruguay | 5 | 91½ .. 73 3-16 | 90½ | 90 | 5 11 0 |
| Cordoba & Rosario 1st Pf. | 6 | 110½ .. 94½ | 103 | 106 | 5 13 3 |
| Interoceanic 2nd Pref. | 4 | 73½ .. 30½ | 71½ | 68 | 5 17 9 |
| Mexican Nat. 2nd Pref. | — | 39 .. 21½ | 37½ | 31¾ | — |
| Mexican Rly. Ord. | ½ | 53 .. 23½ | 48½ | 55 | 1 7 0 |
| Mexican Rly 2nd Pref. | 6 | 96½ .. 47½ | 91½ | 93 | 6 9 0 |
| United Havana | 4 | 94½ .. 74½ | 82½ | 79 | 5 1 3 |
| Uruguay Northern Pref. | 2 | 34 .. 25½ | 33 | 34 | 5 17 9 |

The last Directors' reports of the *Argentine Railways* referred to the crop outlook in very cautious terms, but since then the whole position has changed for the better, in consequence of copious rains, so that the prospects are now distinctly brighter. The *Uruguay* group is in increased favour with investors, and deservedly so, and the *Brazilian* division, especially *San Paulos*, has enjoyed quite a boomlet on its own. The latter, however, is only a rich man's stock, while *Leopoldinas* will appeal more to those with modest means. Politics look more promising again in Mexico, and so we may suppose that *Mexican Rails* will be given a fresh run presently. The outlook for *United of Havana* is much more obscure, and it would be advisable to go very slow here while traffics continue on their present disappointing scale.

## Mines Still Waiting for Something to Turn Up—Kaffir Statistics—Hope for Rhodesians—Balcobo Tin Mines' Allotment.

The Mining department is still waiting for something to turn up, but if it had its due it would be, if not booming, at any rate in much better condition than it is at present. Very encouraging statements were made at Friday's meeting of the *Central Mining Corporation* with regard to the outlook for Kaffirs, while statistics show that the April gold output of the Rand was distinctly good. The yield per ton was the same, but the working costs were only 17s. 7d., 4d. per ton below those of March. As a result, despite the short month, the total profit for April was £971,858, an increase of £22,443 over March, while the profit for April last year was only £927,244. Yet *Modders* are still obtainable at 12 5-16, *Rand Mines* 7⅞, *Goldfields* 5¼, *East Rands* 4 11-16, *Randfontein Estates* 2 5-16, and so on. Diamonds have been a firm spot, especially *De Beers* at 19. Rhodesians are still in the dumps, partly owing to the weakness of *Giant Mines*, at 3 11-16, on reported unfavourable developments at the seventh level. Yet I have hope for a rise in this market also, as soon as certain preparations now in progress in France are completed. Those who can afford to bide their time should do well in, for instance, *Rhodesia Exploration* at 2 3-16, *Hay Gold Mine* at 1½, *Lonely Reefs* at 3 7-16, *Chartered* at 1⅝, and *Amalgamated Props.* at 6s. 3d. West Africans are struggling to improve, and those who ought to know—viz., the powerful Wernher Beit group, take a very favourable view of the prospects for the *Prestea Block A*, now obtainable at 32s. 3d. *Chillagoes* have been an active market up to 7s. 3d.—7s. 6d. The Mexican division has dropped out of the running, which is not surprising, in view of the continued drop in the *Camp Bird's* profits, without an explanation being vouchsafed therefor. Moreover, the announcement comes from Paris of an issue by this company of £750,000 Preference shares. *Ontario Porcupine Goldfields* are firmer at 5-16 premium on the last favourable *Hollinger* cables, and a further rise is expected. Rumour has been very busy regarding the copper metal outlook, but I refuse to believe in a world-wide combination for the restriction of the output until the same has been definitely put into effect. *Tin* has touched £200, and the Syndicate now appears to exercise strong control over the entire available supply in Europe. By the way, the *Balcobo Tin Mines, Ltd.*, posted letters of allotment last week. It is understood that, in view of the large Continental demand, the balance of the issue will shortly be absorbed, and those who acquire the same still at "par" will soon see them at a substantial premium. Work by hand at the utmost capacity is to be resumed immediately, pending the erection of the machinery, so that the company will at once be earning profits.

## Reflections on the Rubber Crisis—A Silver Lining to the Cloud.

Reflections upon the crisis in Rubber shares cannot be of a very pleasant character, but a silver lining to the cloud is provided by the fact that when the demoralisation was at its worst, quiet buying of a well-informed kind, and attributed to the Rothschild interests, was in progress. This has now had the effect of inducing some of the Bears to

climb in, but there is undoubtedly still a large account open for the fall. The outlook depends entirely upon the market for rubber itself, and that in turn hinges upon the fate of the Brazilian Syndicate. Some people look for the Syndicate's victory and Para rubber at 7s., others are predicting a price of 3s., or even 2s. 6d. per lb. for rubber, but even that need not frighten holders of shares in the sound Plantation Companies. Meanwhile, the latter go on serenely declaring increased balance dividends for the past year, the latest examples being the *Lanadron* and the *Ledbury*. The *Lanadron* is paying a balance dividend of 17½ per cent., making 30 per cent. for the past year, which compares with a total of 27½ per cent. for 1909. The *Ledbury's* balance dividend is 17½ per cent., making 27½ per cent. for the year, as compared with 17½ per cent. for 1909. As regards the index shares, *Linggis* have been down to 41s. and now stand at 43s. 6d., while *Vallambrosa*, after falling to 28s. 3d., have recovered to 30s. 3d. The low-priced shares have, of course, also been affected by the *débâcle*, but *Island Para* have, nevertheless, maintained a firm tone at about 2s. 4½d.

### After Further Weakness Oil Shares Rally—Maikop Shares Supported and Adverse Criticisms Refuted.

At one time the leading speculative shares were very unsettled, the adverse decision of the U.S. Supreme Court concerning the *Standard Oil Trust* making but a fleeting impression. *Shell Transports* have recovered to 88s. 6d., *Spies* to 35s. 9d. In the case of the latter there was some uneasiness with regard to the forthcoming dividend. *Ural Caspians*, after fluctuating, are steady at 1⅛, and it was stated that the company had disposed of its unissued capital, partly firm and on option, to the Spies group. This is certainly a unique case of the shares in a company taking a big jump after what looked at first like a disastrous fire. *Oil Trust of Galicia* eased to 2 5-16 on the announcement of the special settlement for June 8th. *Red Seas* were steady at 1¼, the publication of advices from the Company's superintendent at Gemsah stating that the construction of the Jetty was being pushed ahead with all speed, and that the tanks will soon be in position. *Maikop* and *Eastern Oil* shares are changing hands at about par (2s.). This Company has interests in Maikop, Grozny and Egypt, and the capital is moderate—£50,000. With reference to other Maikop Companies very important statements were made at the *Anglo-Maikop* meeting. Thus the chairman stated that the *Maikop Victory* earned 7 per cent. in the first month of working. It delivered to pipe line up to May 2nd old style 10,280 tons and is still so delivering. The shares at 5-16—3-8 premium are, with *Maikop Valley Prefs.* at ⅛ discount, and *London* and *Maikop Corporation* at ¼ premium, the pick of the market, while *Black Sea Oilfields Prefs.* at 1 5-16 and *Ordinary* at 1 7-16, are also getting down to a price at which they are again attractive. As to the criticisms on the Maikop field, they have been so fully disproved by half a dozen experts, and finally demolished by Mr. George Tweedy, that it is unnecessary to lose any word about them. The *Anglo-Roumanian Petroleum* announces an interim dividend in respect of profits earned during the current year of sixpence per share (less Income Tax), the amount on the partly paid shares to be calculated as and when the calls were paid. The dividend is payable on the 30th inst.

### British Ecuador Syndicate, Limited.

The directors' report of this concern is one of the most curious that I have ever set eyes on. It is the second annual report, according to which during the past year a company was registered with the name of the Pacific and Orient Oil Company, nominal capital £1,500,000—in order to take over and work the concession obtained from the Government of Ecuador. A public issue was made in May, 1910, but, unfortunately, the public response did not reach the minimum required. Questions have arisen between the Government and the company as to the concession on the point of the non-payment of the bills for £30,000 given by Mr. Dunne to assist the Syndicate. Mr. Dunne appears to be known in sporting circles as Sir Carlton Granville Dunne—Comte de Dyn. The directors contend that the Government, having transferred the concession to the company, cannot now go back upon this, on account of the dispute with the Syndicate. The assets seem to consist entirely of amounts paid away, unless the concession is to be obtained. The cash in hand and at bank amounted to £10 18s. 11d. The auditors make a number of reservations, and have not received various details. Assuredly such a Syndicate ought to be wound up.

### The Oil and Ozokerite Company, Ltd.

This Company, with a share capital of £1,450,000, was put before the public in February, 1910. Of the £1,450,000, £950,000 in Cumulative 7 per cent. Participating shares was offered to the public together with £800,000 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds. During the fifteen months the Company has been in existence it has done nothing. The Trustees for the Debenture holders, the Earl of Errol and the Earl of Kintore, have, presumably under the advice of their solicitors, resigned; two of the Directors, Mr. F. Mackenzie-Sanders and Mr. James Meldrum, have also resigned; the Chairman, Mr. John S. Higham, remains. No doubt Mr. Higham's continuance on the board is calculated to reassure shareholders who may be becoming uneasy. But we should like to know—(1) Where is the property the company was formed to acquire? (2) Where is the £500,000 that was to be received from the French bankers who agreed to take firm? (3) Why did the trustees and the two directors resign? (4) Has the debenture bondholders' money been returned to them—if not, why? (5) Has the shareholders' money been returned—if not, why not?

### Brighton Alhambra to be Known as The Palladium.

Last week I referred to the Entertainment Development Syndicate, Limited, of 5, Broad Street Place, and I see that a Company, named the "Palladium (Brighton), Limited," has been registered with a capital of £15,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. each, to take over the Alhambra, Brighton. The theatre is in future to be known as The Palladium, and, considering the Valuation Report of Messrs. Wilkinson, Son and Welch, the well-known valuers of Brighton, the capital is an exceedingly moderate one. It is intended to use the theatre as a high-class variety show, two houses nightly, with a cinematograph matinée in the afternoon, and this theatre being situate right on the front, in the most prominent position, it should enjoy a large patronage. The vendors are taking no cash whatever, and the promotion expenses are not to exceed £400. As the syndicate has had promises of the majority of the money locally, this should be a good opportunity for investors in this class of security to purchase the shares whilst they can obtain them at par value. The present, in fact, is the only opportunity that will occur of buying on these terms.

## NEW ISSUES.

### Amalgamated Oil Pipe Lines of Galicia, Ltd.

Considerable interest centres in the flotation of a company to control the different interests of six pipe line companies in the province of Galicia (Austria), and the prospects of the Amalgamated Oil Pipe Line of Galicia, Limited, which will undertake this, and which will have a capital of £660,000, should be satisfactory, as on the basis of past figures, its earnings would work out at nearly £115,000 per annum. Allowing for a dividend of 10 per cent., providing a margin of more than £48,000 for reserve, and expansion of London management, and for further dividends which might work out at about 5 per cent., the company would still have additional earnings to come in from the rapid growth of oil production in this region of Galicia. The producing wells at present number 135, but 204 new wells are now being drilled. Considerable saving will, of course, be caused by the combination, as half the existing pump stations can be shut down, and the superfluous plant used elsewhere. The directorate and surroundings of the company are all that can be wished for.

### The Canada Provident Investment Corporation.

With a capital of $2,500,000 Ordinary capital stock, of which $1,250,000 has been issued and 10 per cent. paid up thereon, and £1,000,000 in Cumulative Preference shares, of which £100,000 has been issued and fully paid up, this Corporation was created in 1900 by a special Act of the Legislature of Manitoba, Canada, and commenced business in 1902. It has valuable established investment connections throughout the Provinces of Western Canada, and in Ontario. The present issue, at par, is of 400,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, participating further in the profits to the extent of 1 per cent. per annum. It is proposed with the proceeds of this issue to enlarge the business of the Corporation, particularly in the Western Provinces of Canada, where there are exceptional and widespread opportunities for the profitable employment of additional capital. The prosperity of Canada is, of course, well-known, and in view of the remarkable progress which the country is making, this Corporation ought to have fair prospects of remunerative business.

# JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

*(1) Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor, JOHN BULL, 2, Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.*

*(2) Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials, under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.*

*(3) Replies are made only in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter.*

*(4) In no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.*

*(5) If inquirers wish it, for transacting business, the names and addresses of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.*

**(6) A Postal Order for 1/- must accompany each Financial or Insurance Enquiry.**

PROPERTY CERTIFICATES.—ERNEST (Liverpool).—You cannot do better than to accept the surrender value which they offer you. These certificates are quite illusory. As you say, you get no benefit in an advance, as it will only be given on approved property, which you can get anywhere. The documents are returned.

SAVINGS INVESTMENT BONDS.—REMLAP.—I am of opinion that you had much better get out of this. You cannot sell through an ordinary stockbroker; you should try the secretary. It is a question of negotiation.

MOUNT LYELL.—COMSTOCK.—No option but to hold. They may have a chance.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK.—G. A. B.—This is one of the leading London Joint Stock Banks, and the shares can be realised easily. You might also put the few hundred pounds you speak of into Home Railway Preferred Ordinary stock, in which you can get 4½ per cent. per annum.

MERCEDES.—PARIS.—The company was formed in 1904, but no information is available with regard to its position. The secretary is Mr. F. Morse, 79, Queen Street, London, E.C., to whom you should apply in the matter.

KAFFIRS.—GEDULD.—After the heavy fall I cannot advise you to sell. On the contrary, there is always a prospect of an improvement directly the Kaffir market generally takes a permanent turn for the better.

INVESTMENTS.—B. H. (Cardiff).—I consider your list a good one, especially as far as the various Home Railway stocks are concerned. (D). You should, however, take an opportunity of lightening your load of these Paper Debentures, and the estimation in which they are held by the market may be gauged from the quotation, viz., only 86½. There is no quotation here for the Preference shares, and the same remark applies. Gilt-edged securities look like going better, and Japanese are improving. Chilians are also a good holding, which applies also to the Foreign Railway stocks. As regards Collieries, I am not partial to shares carrying an uncalled liability.

BUILDING SOCIETY.—PEACOCK.—I should not advise the first-mentioned two concerns, but the third one may suit you for house purchase. Do not employ any medium but a substantial building society.

KAFFIRS, ETC.—A. S. H. (Liverpool).—(1) I am afraid not, and there is no option but to hold for better times. (2) Ditto. (3) I cannot give such addresses, but why do you not go to your bankers?

£1,000 INVESTMENT.—SANTANDER.—You have laid out your money to excellent advantage, and the various stocks in question, although not exactly gilt-edged, are sound, and of an improving character.

TOMBOY G. M.—T. W. Y.—The present market price is about 15s. per share.

CHEAP MINES.—W. J. D.—(1) Divide the amount mentioned between these and the other shares referred to under No. 3. (2) This means that there is still a liability of 1s. per share. (3) See No. 1. (4) Also replied to under No. 1. (5) Yes. (6) Not at present.

IRON AND STEELS.—LOOKOUT (Nottingham).—I do not think that there is any prospect of an increased dividend this year on Bolckow Vaughans. The shares are a fair Industrial holding. As regards Cammell Laird, this company has a lot of leeway to make up, and even if the present rate of progress is maintained, it must be some time before dividends can be resumed on the Ordinary shares. The latter are, therefore, more than usually speculative. Why do you not go into some of the leading Oil shares?

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS.—STOKE.—It is considered one of the most promising properties in the Jungle market, and I can hardly advise you to sell at this loss, especially as the dividends are paying the carry-over charges. If you could take the shares up, to hold for better times, so much the better.

SMALL INVESTMENT.—BLUE BELL.—There is a prospect of Consols going better now that the Budget is out, and money prospects are very bright. You should, therefore, hold for the present. As regards the other matter, I am obviously not an adviser on businesses, but if you should finally decide to put it into securities, invest in a Government stock, through the P.O. Savings Bank—either Irish Lands or Local Loans.

RHODESIANS; OMNIBUS.—REX.—I do not care much for Nos. 1 and 2, and as regards the others mentioned, you could do better in Lonely Reefs and Hays. As regards No. 3, if you mean London General Omnibus, you can take a handsome profit, and should do so. My article on Oils will give you hints as to further investments.

£100 INVESTMENT.—SCOTIA.—Put the money into either Local Loans, Irish Lands, or Transvaal 3 per Cents. You can also buy the new Brighton 4½ per cent. Debentures at 112, yielding 3¾ per cent. per annum; this is also a gilt-edged stock.

FOUR INVESTMENTS.—N. D. P.—I prefer Entre Rios 4 per cent. Debentures (3) and Cordoba Central 4 per cent. Cons. Debentures (4).

MIDLAND PREFERRED.—S. W. S.—This is not a gilt-edged stock, but the dividend is well secured, and an investment therein should turn out to your advantage.

OBSCURE MOTOR COMPANIES.—MOTOR.—My opinion of both concerns is unfavourable, and I agree with you in regarding any money sunk therein as lost.

VARIOUS MINES.—ANXIOUS (Fife).—There is no option but to hold your various shares, the best of which are Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

CANADIAN DEBENTURES.—MODERATE.—(1) An outside concern; I advise dealing only with members of the Stock Exchange. As regards the Canadian Debentures, 2 and 3, these are not gilt-edged securities, or their yield would be much less. Invest in them but sparingly.

THREE INDUSTRIALS.—INVESTOR.—All three shares mentioned are fair Industrial holdings of their respective class, but obviously more or less speculative.

INDUSTRIAL DEBENTURE.—SIDCUP.—I should think that these Debentures are safe enough, and that there is no immediate necessity to sell.

MINING SHARES.—PRIMROSE.—I do not like New Zealand shares at all, and you should sell these if you can—also the Hawthorn Silver and Iron shares, which are an American promotion. What you require has been forwarded.

AMAL. PROPS.—EWELL.—The general condition of the market is against these and other shares, and there is no option but to hold for a recovery. I will advise you when I think that the time has come to further average.

BANKING AFFAIRS.—CELESTIAL.—As you are a British resident in China, I do not advise you to leave such large amounts on deposit. On the contrary, I think you should place the money in sound securities, to yield from 3½ to 4½ per cent. —say a portion in Colonial Government Registered stock, to yield about 3½ per cent., and some in Home Rails, amongst which you can buy Preferred Ordinary to yield 4½ per cent.

SPECULATING WITH £3 OR £5.—A. G. M. B.—What you call investing small sums such as £3 or £5 in order to get as large a profit as possible, is really speculation which the outside brokers recommend, and which often results in a loss. You should save your money until you have a larger amount, and then place it in sound securities.

OUTSIDE BROKERS.—E. B.—This firm have so far always fulfilled their obligations, but you will quite understand that a call option in Canadian Pacifics is rather risky, as they could easily fall more than the option money, if only temporarily. X. Y. Z.—(1) This is a speculative investment, with some considerable possibilities, but you will have to decide yourself whether you will run the risk. (2) So far, I have received no complaints. W. O. H. (Denby).—I am sorry to hear that you have to complain of delay in settlement with regard to these brokers. But have not you had enough yet of this kind of speculation that you now want to deal with the Scientific Investment Company, of Liverpool, who promise you that £10 will become £20 in one year? You should leave such things alone, and if you have any spare money, invest it in sound securities. D. A. (Portmadoc).—There have been no complaints so far, but you know, of course, that you can as easily lose your money as make it by such speculation. X. Y. (Dolan).—(1) I really cannot guarantee such people, but hitherto there have been no complaints. (2) You should have nothing to do with this firm. There are general complaints that they do not pay when profits are made. RISKA (Co. Durham).—Yes, for small speculation, but you must give your orders to close yourself, when there is a profit, or else you might lose it again. F. B. (Ebbw Vale).—(1) Yes, for small speculation, but this is very dangerous, and as a working man, you will hardly make any money. (2 and 3) I send you this as requested. Your best plan is to invest what money you can spare in sound securities, likely to improve in value, and yielding good interest. M. E.—I cannot possibly act in this matter, unless you send me full information as to what is the amount, and how the profit was earned. Please send this by return.

FOREIGN LAND INVESTMENT, ETC.—D. B. (Taplow).—There are great possibilities, but it is, of course, a speculation, and you must decide yourself whether you will go into it or not. Same reply to DRYSDALE (Scotland). (2) No, I would not advise the purchase. (3) You would have to buy through a stockbroker member of the Stock Exchange. Same reply to WOULD-BE-SHAREHOLDER.

MOTOR CAR ACCESSORY.—INVENTOR.—I cannot find you anyone to assist in exploiting this, which you say will have an enormous sale at 7s. 6d., but perhaps one of the readers of JOHN BULL will entertain the matter.

'BUS AMALGAMATION.—A VICTIM.—I do not see how you can dispute the allotment of General Omnibus shares for your Vanguard shares, and after all, the two shares which you have received now stand at 10½s. per share, and the liquidator has full powers.

## INSURANCE REPLIES.

***Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 93, Long Acre, W.C.***

PROVINCIAL HOMES.—D. R. G.—It is to be regretted that you were compelled to allow your payments to lapse with this concern, but as they have been acting within their rules we do not see how we can help you.

ROYAL CO-OPERATIVE COLLECTING SOCIETY.—W. W. (Swansea).—If the facts are as you state them, you would seem to have cause of action.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO.—D. B. (Clones).—The explanation of the delay in concluding the transaction given to you by the solicitor to the company appears to be near the truth. As it is, there are certain matters pending between the company and the Irish Provident, and it is quite conceivable that it may be necessary that your matter should stand over. You are correct in assuming that the amalgamation between the two companies is not likely to be completed. D. S. (Glasgow).—As you probably know, the amalgamation with the Irish Provident has fallen through. The company made considerable headway last year.

NATIONAL UNITED INSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOLLIE (Ballyshannon).—The answer is in the negative.

IRISH PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—P. G. (Kilybegs).—It is too soon as yet to say.

IRISH UNITED ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—LARK (Ballinton).—We know nothing to the contrary.

STATUS OF COMPANY.—MEDICO (Market Deeping).—So far as we know, there is no truth whatever in the rumour to which you refer.

NATIONAL STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—A. M. (Bradford).—We should not do so.

LONDON, EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW ASSURANCE CO.—MINIMUS (Dulwich).—The question of the surrender value is determined by the contract into which you entered with the company.

NATIONAL BENEFIT TRUST.—G. F. B. (Birmingham).—If the facts are as you state them, the society would appear to be placing itself in a false position, and you have your remedy at law.

INSURABLE INTEREST.—CRICO (Westminster).—Upon the facts as you state them, we do not think there is any insurable interest. WAGHORN (Leyton).—Ditto. You should see the head office.

SUNDRY COMPANIES.—B. H. (Cardiff).—You have made six excellent selections, and we could hardly better them.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPORATION.—R. R. (Birmingham).—We do not think you will have any insurable interest.

JOINT ANNUITY.—ROSWAY (Walthamstow).—Yes, the office mentioned is an excellent one for the purpose you mention.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—G. W. G. (Biggar).—We think you had better continue to pay. We return documents.

HOUSE PURCHASE POLICY.—EDINA (Edinburgh).—We are under the impression that the company undertakes to pay the cash surrender value, in which case you could, of course, enforce payment. We will look into the matter.

ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—INQUIET (Paris).—Upon the facts as you state them, we should say there is no insurable interest.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO.—H. H. (Old Aberdeen).—We have returned the correspondence you have sent us and entirely agree with your view of it. M. HOW (Westgate-on-Sea).—If you make further enquiry at the head office, we think you will find that the agent has misled you. F. E. (Exeter).—On the facts as you state them, we should say there is no insurable interest, but you do not state them very fully. CAUTIOUS (Cardiff).—The assignment would seem to be in order. T. S. R. (Croydon).—If there is a proper assignment, the transfer could legally be made. P. W. W. (Portadown).—If the facts are as you state them, you have been treated abominably. M. H. B. (Manchester).—See previous answer.

PROVIDENT FREE HOMES ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AJAX (Kenilworth).—Yes, certainly.

REFUGE ASSURANCE CO.—B. S. (Deptford).—We agree with your informant, and we return your policy.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ENTERTAINER (Barnoldswick).—The answer to both your questions is in the affirmative.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.—MAROONED (Sheffield).—The £40 the association offers you as surrender value is in accordance with their undertaking to policy holders. As to the financial position of the company, it leaves nothing to be desired. As to whether you should take the £40—it being your intention to go to Canada, where it would be useful to you—or go on paying, that is a question we could hardly answer without knowing more of your circumstances than your letter discloses. On the face of it, we are inclined to think, having regard to the fact that you are leaving England, that it would be better to take the cash. If half that is said about Canada by the agents is true, you can soon double the £40 out there.

# £494,080

PAID TO CLIENTS BY THE

# National Share Exchange

## Clients continue to make LARGE PROFITS on our Advice.

**Again we give you a few cheques taken at random which have been paid since last issue.**

| Initials | £ | s. | d. | Initials | £ | s. | d. | Initials | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JTS | 10 | 11 | 0 | PP | 10 | 0 | 0 | GBC | 43 | 15 | 0 |
| CP | 12 | 17 | 6 | GBC | 20 | 0 | 0 | HF | 19 | 4 | 6 |
| JM | 20 | 0 | 0 | WRD | 9 | 9 | 0 | WHM | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| AST | 50 | 0 | 0 | RSH | 13 | 13 | 0 | JW | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| WC | 10 | 18 | 0 | AHA | 14 | 0 | 0 | WC | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| WHW | 15 | 0 | 0 | FHW | 50 | 10 | 0 | EJB | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| FCB | 13 | 0 | 0 | JWF | 15 | 11 | 0 | CEL | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| SRF | 24 | 0 | 0 | EGB | 20 | 0 | 0 | Maj CMB | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| ACC | 19 | 3 | 0 | AKJ | 16 | 3 | 0 | Capt CO | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| JS | 20 | 0 | 0 | WGO | 30 | 10 | 0 | JS | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| HGB | 34 | 17 | 6 | EGB | 35 | 0 | 0 | ARF | 83 | 15 | 0 |
| CJP | 21 | 0 | 0 | TJB | 12 | 0 | 0 | EHT | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| ER | 19 | 10 | 0 | RY | 55 | 10 | 6 | PB | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| JTD | 25 | 0 | 0 | ER | 16 | 14 | 6 | W & BB | 41 | 15 | 0 |
| Dr. TR | 41 | 18 | 3 | FC | 31 | 0 | 0 | HMP | 16 | 14 | 11 |
| WHW | 25 | 15 | 0 | ESN | 24 | 15 | 0 | Miss MEG | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. AAC | 27 | 0 | 0 | PB | 40 | 6 | 3 | JA | 46 | 1 | 0 |
| WE | 16 | 12 | 6 | FJW | 20 | 0 | 0 | TB | 61 | 17 | 6 |
| ACC | 19 | 15 | 0 | RD | 17 | 6 | 6 | GHP | 33 | 11 | 0 |
| RRL | 36 | 0 | 0 | GSB | 23 | 5 | 0 | EEL | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. SAW | 16 | 0 | 0 | FC | 75 | 0 | 0 | GSSM | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| JBP | 36 | 19 | 0 | RHB | 21 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. JW | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| WW | 19 | 5 | 0 | PB | 38 | 0 | 0 | FAG | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| SCR | 18 | 3 | 0 | HET | 16 | 17 | 6 | ERD | 17 | 15 | 0 |
| AS | 24 | 0 | 0 | TKJ | 15 | 5 | 0 | PB | 15 | 12 | 6 |
| FHN | 62 | 12 | 6 | CLW | 37 | 5 | 3 | TJB | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| AFR | 387 | 0 | 0 | HS | 28 | 0 | 0 | HC | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| ARW | 30 | 0 | 0 | JWB | 27 | 10 | 0 | JHB | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| CH | 19 | 6 | 6 | RY | 40 | 4 | 6 | GHH | 20 | 10 | 0 |

## The Above Sums were made by Clients starting with £6 and upwards in a Few Weeks.

**Send in the Coupon opposite. It will be worth your while.**

**"JOHN BULL" (Feb. 9th) says: "If you win, you will be paid."**

**EVERY CHEQUE CAN BE SEEN.**

To the Secretary,
The National Share Exchange, Gt. Winchester Street, London, E.C.

Please forward me gratis and post free your booklet, "The Modern System of Money-Making," which is a clear explanation of how the above sums were made.

J.B. 2.5.11.

*Name* _____
(State whether Rev., Mr., Mrs., or Miss or Title.)

*Address in Full* _____

*Date* _____ _____
(Please write distinctly.)

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# OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS IN GLASGOW AND BIRMINGHAM

## THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION—A COMMONPLACE COLLECTION—WHERE ARE THE POLICE?—A BIRMINGHAM HAREM—IN THE PARLOUR—MANUFACTURING DERELICTS.

### THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

Glasgow is a city of magnificent shops, emporiums which could give an easy beating to some of the London establishments whose names are world-known. Products from every part of the globe are to be seen displayed in the windows, the finest specimens of workmanship from the East or West can be inspected, and purchased at a very reasonable cost. When I saw these fine shops I was puzzled to know why Glasgow wanted an Exhibition, and after a visit there I am more puzzled than ever.

The huge mass of buildings at Kelvinside Park must have cost some hundreds of thousands of pounds, and now I suppose it is necessary to get it back, with a bit more if possible, but to a person used to such things, there is little, if anything, to lift the Glasgow Exhibition out of the category of a huge shop. In the Hall of Industry are countless stalls, mostly occupied by the local tradespeople, who show the self-same things in their town shops. Some few stalls are occupied by imported goods attended by their respective foreign assistants, but items of general interest in regard to manufactures, machinery in motion, and things in the process of making, from which something educational could be derived, are conspicuous by their absence.

### A Commonplace Collection.

The Hall of Art has some fine pictures, but is hopelessly eclipsed by the Corporation Gallery. The side-shows are only such as can be met with in any seaside resort that caters for the million, and there is an illuminated fountain that after one or two spasms declines to work. I saw in a local paper that it has since been put in order; possibly it was not complete when I saw it. This, if working would, I think, be one of the best attractions there. The remainder of the buildings are principally tea-rooms whose charges seem—well, least said, soonest mended; but I am sure that 4d. will seem a lot for a cup of coffee, even to a visitor, much less a canny Scot. Grotesque parodies of an African and Lapland village (I've seen both in their natural conditions) complete the show, unless we include the "Clachan," or Scottish fishing group, where one can get turned into a kipper in the shortest time on record by the suffocating peat smoke. Why does Glasgow want the Exhibition? Give it up, for the shopkeepers who have not got a stall there say that it will not do them a bit of good. Visitors who come to the city go straight there, and stay till it is time to catch their train home, and therefore it only benefits those who have capital enough to stock and pay for a stand.

### Glasgow Palmists.

I was specially requested to devote a little time to these people, who carry on their "profession" in some cases in places licensed by the police for amusement of the public. I did not see much to complain about, I must admit, on the face of it. To those who believe what they are told, they doubtless appeal, and I suppose it lies with themselves how they spend their money.

### Where are the Police?

I wonder how it was Glasgow got the name of being "guid." Passing along one of the principal thoroughfares in this Puritan stronghold, I happened to look into a place designated as an ice-cream café. It was quite unnecessary to go inside, enough could be seen from the pavement. There were ten or a dozen women and girls, all more or less intoxicated, sitting on chairs and upturned boxes smoking cigarettes. Noticing a stranger looking in, one or more will rush out to see if there is any "business" going. While I was outside a constable came up, looked in, and grinning, moved on, while a woman who passed him on her way in made a laughing remark and gave him "good evening." Now, the police must know all about such places (for I am told there are several in the neighbourhood) and I am under the impression that it would be to the infinite credit of the city if they at least saw that such sights were, in common decency, kept from the ken of every passer, to say nothing as to the reputation of the proprietors who, in this particular case, are in a pretty big way of business.

### A BIRMINGHAM HAREM.

Out in the pretty, and somewhat aristocratic suburb of Erdington, there is the house of a spider whose web extends into the city. A certain Birmingham money-lender spreads the web. To him come the unsuspecting flies. Various baits are used. Some come in the first place to borrow money, others for employment as clerks, envelope-addressers, etc. Needless to mention that the latter are all women. In any case, much the same method is followed. Certain propositions (which may be imagined) are made. With borrowers it is introduced as a necessary adjunct to qualify for a loan, should the applicant commend herself to the spider. In other cases things are kept in the background until arrears are getting somewhat too much to be allowed to go any further without a little extra "inducement" being suggested, while with the actual employees it is an absolute necessity, or they do not retain their position very long after the refusal is given.

### In the Parlour.

Once the aim is accomplished, the rest is easy. The web has served its purpose, and the parlour comes next. Suggestions are made that it would be so much nicer if the victim were to take a position as housekeeper up at the house. The usual fairy tale that never in the future will they want for anything, with a further bait of a good stock of nice clothes, and a bit for pocket money, and then there is a new "housekeeper" in Erdington. Sometimes there are more than one at a time. At the time of writing there are two, and one has her two daughters with her. I do not include the latter in the category (I hope no offence has been committed with regard to them), but, at any rate, there they are.

Like all other promises of this nature, they only last until another victim appears on the scene, and then—out they go. I cannot say what the total may be now, as it is probable that all count has been lost, but the last time the toll was taken it was ascertained that no less than *fifty-eight* women had been living with the spider in his parlour, either as wife or mistress. The neighbours in some cases have made a sort of protest, but it seems that so long as the man keeps within the law and only uses the house himself, he considers that it is an every-day affair, and that he cannot be brought to book.

### Manufacturing Derelicts.

But what can be the outcome of all this sort of thing? In a few cases the women have asserted themselves, and pulled themselves back as much as possible from the brink, but in others they have gone headlong over, and the streets of Birmingham have got another derelict.

### No Police Action.

Complaints have been made to the police about the man, but to these the answer was that until a violation of the law was proved, nothing could be done.

If there is no law that has been broken, in such an orgie as this, then it is time that there was a special one made for the purpose.

What have the Birmingham police to say in the matter? Have they not been aroused since John Bull took up the Buckingham Street affair?

In the home of Tariff Reform there seems to be scope for reform of another sort.

*WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?*

SEE PAGE iii. OF COVER.

The **SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED** on **TUESDAY**, the 23rd May, 1911, and will **CLOSE** on or before **THURSDAY**, the 25th May, 1911, for Town, and on or before **FRIDAY**, the 26th May, for the Country and the Continent.

THERE ARE NO UNDERWRITING COMMISSIONS, PROMOTION PROFITS OR PAYMENTS, THE WHOLE OF THE PROCEEDS OF THIS ISSUE AFTER DEDUCTING EXPENSES WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

# The Canada Provident Investment Corporation.

**(Incorporated in 1900 by Special Act of the Legislature of Manitoba, Canada.)**

**CAPITAL: $2,500,000 ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK,**
of which $1,250,000 has been issued and 10 per cent. paid up thereon and
**£1,000,000 IN CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES,**
of which £100,000 has been issued and fully paid up

**Issue at Par of**
**400,000 5 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OF £1 EACH (Participating further in the profits to the extent of 1 per cent. per annum).**

PAYABLE: On Application, 1s.; on Allotment, 4s.; July 1st, 1911, 5s.; September 1st, 1911, 10s. Or the whole may be paid up on allotment under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and a full half-year's interest will be payable on 30th November next.

By virtue of the provisions of the Corporation's Special Act, the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the above payments.

The Preference shares now offered are created under Section 8 of the Corporation's Special Act, and carry fixed Cumulative Interest of Five per cent. per annum on the amount paid up thereon, payable half-yearly on the 30th November and the 30th May, and also carry the right to participate in the profits of each year to the extent of an additional one per cent. after paying or providing for the fixed interest, and for a dividend not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the amount paid up on the Ordinary Stock. The shares now offered rank in priority to the Ordinary stock as regards the capital in a winding-up, and *pari passu* in all respects with the Preference Shares already issued, except in regard to the additional one per cent., but do not share further in the profits or assets of the Corporation.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES.**

H. POLLMAN EVANS, Toronto, *President*, President of the Union Life Assurance Company.
HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, M.P., Ottawa, *Vice-President*, Late Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada.
D. A. BURNS, Toronto, *Vice-President*, President the Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada.
WILLIAM M. GERMAN, K.C., Welland, Ontario, Member of the Dominion Parliament, County of Welland.
HON. ROBERT ROGERS, Winnipeg, Minister of Public Works, Province of Manitoba.
THOMAS T. ROLPH, Toronto, Vice-President the Home Life Association of Canada.
E. L. TAYLOR, K.C., Winnipeg, Director Great West Permanent Loan Company.

**BANKERS.**

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD., Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and Branches.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, 3, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Branches.
THE TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA, Toronto.
THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA, Winnipeg.

**SOLICITORS.**

AYLESWORTH, WRIGHT, MOSS AND THOMPSON, Toronto, Canada.
WAINWRIGHT, POLLOCK AND CO., 1, Church Court, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

**AUDITORS.**

PIGEON AND COMPANY, Toronto.

**BROKERS.**

DYER BROS. AND THOMAS, 3, Finch Lane, E.C., and Stock Exchange, London.

**HEAD OFFICE.**

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**TORONTO OFFICE.**

37, YONGE STREET.

**LONDON OFFICE.**

1, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

**THIS Corporation was created in 1900 by a Special Act of the Legislature of Manitoba, Canada, and commenced business in 1902. It has valuable established investment connections throughout the Provinces of Western Canada and in Ontario.**

**It is proposed with the proceeds of this issue to enlarge the business of the Corporation, particularly in the Western Provinces of Canada, where there are exceptional and widespread opportunities for the profitable employment of additional capital.**

**The Trustees confidentially anticipate that the surplus profits of the Corporation will enable the additional 1 per cent. to be paid continuously, including the current financial year.**

**The existing Preference Shareholders have received uninterruptedly for the past eight years the six per cent. payable upon their Shares, with the exception of a limited number who originally subscribed on the basis of five per cent. only. The surplus profits to December 31st, 1910, have been sufficient also to pay an average of ten per cent. per annum on the Ordinary capital from time to time subscribed.**

**The assets of the Corporation amount to 1,055,640 dollars, and the net surplus to upwards of 15 per cent. of the total amount paid-up on the Ordinary and Preference Share Capital. The Corporation has no goodwill, establishment or other such items in its Balance-sheet. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Assets consist of Shares, Bonds and Debentures., and First Mortgages on Land. The Preference Shares also have the benefit of the security afforded by the 1,125,000 dollars uncalled on the Ordinary Capital stock.**

The extraordinary rapidity with which the Western Provinces are being settled creates an insistent and increasing demand for mortgage loans of small individual amount but of great security. First Mortgage farm loans in the Western Provinces can readily be placed at from 7 to 9 per cent. Not more than 60 per cent. of the value is loaned, and the rapid increase in population causes a substantial appreciation in the security.

Advantage will also be taken of the opportunities for investment in Municipal and School Debentures, public utility securities, as water, gas, electric and irrigation undertakings; and the Bonds, Shares, or Debentures of such Corporations as appear to the Trustees to afford desirable investments.

Interest will be payable either in London at the fixed rate of exchange of $4.86 per £ sterling, or in currency at Winnipeg or Toronto, Canada, at the option of each Shareholder.

Interest at the rate 5 per cent. per annum will be charged on all instalments paid in arrear of their respective dates, and failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying form, and sent to the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.; the Royal Bank of Scotland, 3, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Edinburgh, Glasgow; or any of their respective branches, together with a remittance for the amount payable upon application. If no allotment is made the amount will be returned in full, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied towards the remaining payments.

An application for a settlement in and a quotation of the Shares will be made in due course to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London.

Copies of the Corporation's Special Act may be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors at any time between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. whilst the list remains open.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and the London Office of the Corporation.

*23rd May*, 1911.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED AND SENT, TOGETHER WITH A BEARER CHEQUE FOR THE AMOUNT PAYABLE UPON APPLICATION TO THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD., THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., OR TO ANY OF ITS BRANCHES, OR TO THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, 3, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C., EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND BRANCHES.

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(INCORPORATED IN 1900 BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MANITOBA, CANADA.)

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FORM OF APPLICATION.

*To the Trustees of*
THE CANADA PROVIDENT INVESTMENT CORPORATION, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ : : , being a deposit of one shilling per share payable on application for.....shares of £1 each in the above-named Company, I/we hereby request that you will allot to me/us that number of shares upon the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated 23rd May, 1911, and subject to the special Acts and Bye-laws of the Company, and I/we agree to accept the above or any less number that you may allot to me/us, and I/we undertake to make the further payments thereon in accordance with the said Prospectus, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name upon the Register of Shareholders in respect of the shares allotted to me/us.

*Ordinary Signature*.....

*Name (in full)* .....
*Add whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and Title (if any).*

*Address (in full)* .....

*Occupation or Description* .....

*Dated the* .....*day of*.....1911.

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# THE NEED FOR MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

## AN IRONIC PLEA.

By Norman Tiptaft.

Some people think that missions to the heathen are unnecessary. That is very foolish and shows that they are either Little Englanders, Socialists or cranks.

Missions to the heathen are a very necessary, proper and righteous institution. They are "a mighty force in the march of civilization." I don't know who said that, but it's all right, anyhow, and I'm just going to point out a few facts for the benefit of the unconverted, to prove the great advantages which accrue to the heathen in his blindness after he has experienced the blessings that the white man is able to shower upon him.

Before he becomes civilized and Christianised, the miserable sinner is sometimes a cannibal. Likewise, he has a nasty habit of hitting his enemies on the head with a club. Also he is not particular as to the number of his wives.

So much for his moral condition. As to his spiritual state, he hasn't got one—not one, that is, that can be recognized by a civilized and religious community. He worships after his sort, it is true, but it is usually some idol of his own fashioning, or else it is the elements. Sometimes, too, he offers horrible and fearsome sacrifices (human beings for preference), a mode of procedure which is revolting to a highly sensitive people like ourselves.

### The Call of the Cannibal.

These two things, then, his moral and his spiritual condition, are enough to warrant our hasting to his rescue and instilling that superior ethical standard which is our exclusive property.

But, apart from these things, there is his material comfort; his dress is often scanty, never fashionable. His food is sometimes obtained at the risk of his life. His agriculture is carried on very inefficiently owing to his lack of labour-saving appliances. His houses are usually built of very unsubstantial material, and his sanitary arrangements are not such as would meet with the approval of any qualified medical man.

He has, it is true, always enough (of the sort) to eat; enough (again of the sort) to wear; and, of course, a dwelling in which to sleep. He has also a certain right to the land that bore him; but these things are his all, and, as will be seen, constitute, together with his aforesaid moral and spiritual condition, a state of affairs which is iniquitous when one considers the advantages we ourselves enjoy.

It is our bounden duty to take him the civilization that made us what we are, that he may rise from his primitive darkness into all the effulgence of light in which we live and move and have our being.

Perhaps it would be as well, while I am describing the piteous state which is his, to show also that to which we have the privilege of calling him. For the sake of emphasising the vast difference, I give his disadvantages and our advantages consecutively.

### A Matter of Taste.

1. He is a cannibal.

We eat tinned meat (for full description see Upton Sinclair's "Jungle"), jam made from rotten fruit, sauces and pickles made from putrid vegetables, and a whole host of other things which he would decline in any circumstances; and we wash it down either with beer treated with arsenic, coffee adulterated with chicory, or some other equally delectable mixture.

2. He kills his enemies with a club.

We do it with a judge, a warder, a policeman, a governor, a gaol, an executioner, a public disciple of Christ, a scaffold, a rope, a trap-door, and some carbonate of lime.

3. He is not particular about the number of his wives.

We are. If a man be poor, we limit him to one, and however badly she turns out—whether she pawns his home, or gets drunk, or illtreats his children, or lives with another man, we tie him to her till death do them part. And if he should make his home with another woman, we curse him with bell, book and candle as living in sin. If, on the other hand, he be rich, he hands the matter over to his solicitors and secures a divorce without further trouble. Or, if he be extra pious, he merely keeps another woman at a distance (not necessarily far) from his home.

4. He either worships an idol that he has made or the elements.

Owing to our greater industrial capacity, we are supplied with more variety. It is true that we worship only one God, but it is pretence—nothing more. The altars we build to Him are sadly neglected; His temples little frequented; His priests despised. But our other gods—Money, Position, Respectability—these form our real doctrine of the trinity, and to these we bow the knee and do reverence.

5. He offers human sacrifices.

We have a Government list headed "Dangerous Trades." Nearly all of them are unnecessary, but our gods—particularly the Money God—being great, and life, especially the lives of the poor, being very insignificant, we sacrifice thousands of them a year. We also have slums where we murder the children—the infantile death-rate in them being three times as high as in the parts of the city devoted to money and respectability and position.

We also have a machine called Unemployment, by which we paralyze our victims, and we have a thing called Starvation (theoretically this is non-existent), which claims thousands yearly.

### Airy Array.

6. His dress is often scanty.

There we have a decided advantage over him, scantiness of dress with us being confined to two classes only—the very poor, who cannot afford to cover their bodies, and the very rich, who delight in exposing them (under suitable conditions as to temperature, etc.) as much as they can.

7. His food is often obtained at the risk of his life.

There are miners' widows and orphans at Whitehaven and Atherton. There are fishermen's widows and orphans scattered all round our coasts. There are men and women dying by inches and in agony, in the metal, china, woollen, gilding, cotton—aye, and dozens of other trades in this country. There were over 40,000 accidents to industrial workers in this country last year. Of these, 5,000 were fatal.

8. His agriculture is inefficient, owing to his lack of labour-saving appliances.

Ours is often impossible, owing to the greed of landlords and the preference of *our labour-saving aristocracy* for game instead of human beings.

### Wigwams *v.* Whitechapel.

9. His houses are unsubstantial and often insanitary.

We have sixteen million people living in dwellings to which the same adjectives could be applied.

10. He has enough (of sorts) to eat and wear, a home of his own, and a right to his native land.

Twelve million of "ours" live below the hunger line; they are all inadequately clothed, while thirty-nine-fortieths of the whole of our people don't own a bit of native land at all. They live and work on it by kind permission (and at a heavy rent) of those who do.

Now that our advantages and his disadvantages have been tabulated and made apparent, I can only hope those who have not in the past been subscribers to heathen missions will see the evil of their ways, repent, and help in the great work of taking all the blessings of civilization to those who, up to now, have been condemned to exist without them.

Meanwhile, let us join in singing that beautiful hymn, "Souls in heathen darkness lying." It may help us to forget those who are perpetually lying in the midst of our civilization about the comparative needs of China, Timbuctoo and England.

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## THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. Clement Scott.

### "Kinemacolor."

Truly we live in wonderful times! Not so many years ago, when Charles Morton first introduced into his programme at the Palace a "Living Picture" turn, everyone was startled at the idea. There they saw reproduced on the screen the events of the day, life-like in size—an absolutely finished record of the happenings of yesterday and to-day. A critic when writing about this fascinating novelty expressed his opinion that the drama of the theatre would have to look to its plays and players if it wanted still to be unrivalled in the field. But if, he added, *the art of coloured pictures is once obtained*, then a powerful competition would be found between the theatres and the cinematograph shows.

These words have now been fully justified, and although there is still more to be done "in the way of perfection," yet it is impossible at the present moment to go to the Scala Theatre, where some of the most extraordinary coloured films are being shown—conspicuously, the unveiling of Queen Victoria's memorial, which is so true to nature that criticism is disarmed—and not come away from this lovely playhouse impressed by the artistic results accomplished by Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Charles Urban. It is difficult indeed to know which to admire the most, the scientific part of the entertainment, the dramatic, or the patriotic. And where is this enormous invention going to end? Not only as an amusement is it vastly attractive to the multitude, but to the students, the travellers, the botanists, and every sightseer in the land.

What is there to prevent an afternoon cinematograph show being given once a week, say, at schools? Would not the mind of a child be much more easy to instruct by what the eyes see than what the ears listen to? A boy is *told* or *reads* of Lord Kitchener reviewing the Egyptian troops at Khartoum—has he any idea of what the soldiers look like, can he form an image of the magnificent appearance of Kitchener? On the cinematograph screen at the Scala Theatre, in all their beautiful colourings he can see them, with the minute guns booming, the noise of the waters swishing, the voices of the crowds cheering—you can sit and believe you are gazing on the actual sights themselves.

Again, think of the usefulness of this important innovation. Why, one of the finest effects in the "Margaret Catchpole" play at the Duke of York's Theatre is obtained by it. I mean when Margaret, disguising herself as a boy, jumps into the saddle across the roan horse and rides for dear life to the yard of "The Dog and Bone," at Lambeth, to meet her lover, William Laud. The mad galloping of the horse, with the girl riding straddle-legged upon the animal, could only have been done by means of the "moving picture" inventors, and the audience went wild with excitement over it. But for graceful arrangement, beauty in colouring, and study of effects, there is nothing in London to rival the scenes at the Scala Theatre. In order to give satisfaction all round, both to fashionable, critical and appreciative audiences, the prices of the seats have been arranged to suit the contents of every purse.

### At the Criterion.

Isn't it absurd, this controversy about the "Chocolate Soldier" being so like Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man"? As if one didn't know that the story was the same, and as if Mr. Bernard Shaw was not consulted on the matter beforehand and agreed to allow the plot of his "Arms and the Man" to be used for this comic opera on condition that none of his dialogue was spoken in it. I cannot say that Mr. Shaw's play is so well acted as it was at the Savoy some little time ago, when "Bob" Loraine appeared as the Chocolate Soldier, Miss Lillah McCarthy as "Raina," Miss Auriol Lee as the servant (in the "Chocolate Soldier" this character is made to be Raina's cousin), and Rosina Filippi as Major Petkoff's wife. I missed Oscar Strauss's delightful music when sitting out the play at the Criterion, and wanted Miss Constance Drever and the Lyric's splendid orchestra to help things along. The artists didn't seem to understand the satire of Bernard Shaw, and the points made by Miss McCarthy, Granville Barker, and his exceptionally talented company were most of them dim and meaningless.

## "THE EDINBURGH DISASTER."

### The Stoll Management's Precautions against Fire.

With reference to our article under this heading, Mr. Oswald Stoll writes that "The Lion's Bride" was not presented by Lafayette at any performance at the Coliseum, as for certain reasons the management declined to permit the representation of this item there. As to the Shepherd's Bush Empire, Lafayette performed in this theatre for one week in March, renting the house at a percentage for one special matinée on his own account, when he gave the whole three hours' performance himself. It was upon this occasion only that he presented "The Lion's Bride," the L.C.C. inspector making his usual tests and passing as satisfactory the whole of Lafayette's scenery. The natural inference would, therefore, be that at Edinburgh the fire was either not due to the inflammability of the scenery, or that Lafayette must have used there another set, which had not been fire-proofed.

Mr. Stoll also sends us copies of forms which have to be filled up by artistes performing at his various places of entertainment, one of the questions being, "Do you carry a scene? If so, please give description and supply diagram, with measurements, and say when last painted, *if fire-proofed in accordance with regulations at present existing, and present condition.*" In addition, stringent rules are laid down providing for the proper insulation and protection of electric wires, all circuits being required to be efficiently guarded by cut-outs, so that fused metal in falling cannot cause a short circuit or ignition, while switches, lamp-holders, lamp-shades, etc., must be constructed of non-inflammable material.

We have been much impressed by the thoroughness of these rules—of which we have given but the merest sketch—and are quite satisfied that patrons of the houses under the Stoll management may rest assured that every precaution which money and foresight can provide is taken to safeguard them.


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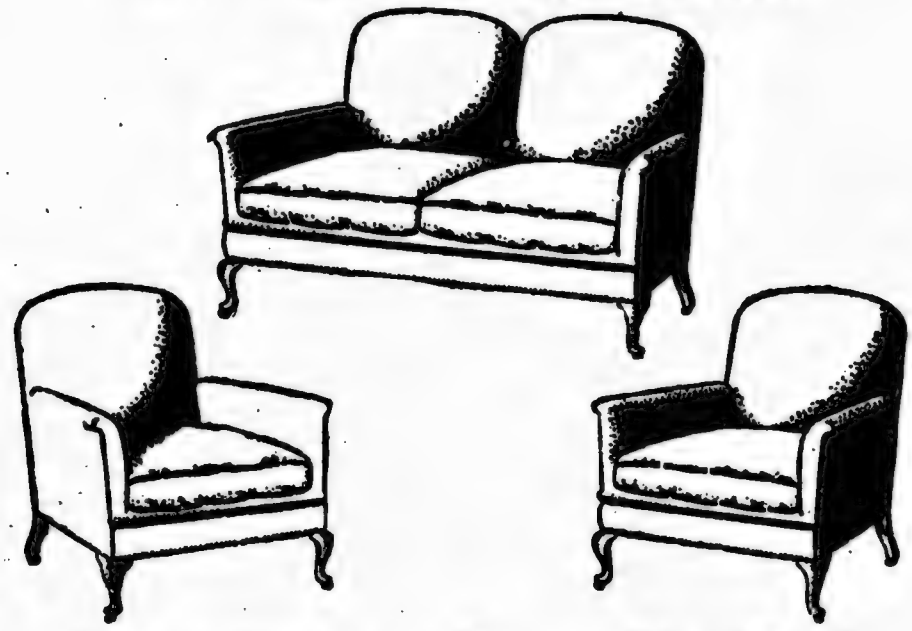

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# The John Bull League.

Branch Reports.

Birmingham.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on May 17th, Mr. C. L. Kay, the Central Secreatry, tendered his resignation, as he felt that owing to the pressure of business he was unable to do justice to the position. It was accepted with deep regret, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Kay for his services was passed. With a view to retaining Mr. Kay's assistance, and feeling that his name, as well as his abilities, would help the branch and the League in general, the chairman, Mr. Crees, resigned his position, and Mr. Kay was unanimously elected to the post. Mr. Hodgkinson, the vice-chairman, then offered to resign, and Mr. Parker Crees was duly elected. After some discussion on the subject of the election of a Central Secretary, Mr. A. F. Taylor, of 3, Woodfield Road, King's Health, was asked, and kindly consented, to act *pro tem.* Other urgent business in connection with the branch was discussed.

Bristol (North).—The first general meeting of members of this branch was held at the York Street Temperance Hotel on Wednesday, May 17th, at 8.30 p.m., when Mr. S. Cleak presided. In his opening remarks the Chairman dealt fully with the objects of the League, and his address was received with frequent and hearty applause. The meeting then proceeded to elect a committee and officers, Mr. S. Cleak being appointed chairman of the branch, and Mr. W. King hon. treasurer. The following ladies and gentlemen were selected to serve on the Executive Committee:—Messrs. F. H. Byrt, H. C. Harris. Nethercote, A. Smith. Richards. G. Bourton, and Cirelster; Mesdames Coles, Gcre, Fisher, and M. and R. Kleinadt. The next committee meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 31st, at 8.30 p.m., at the same place. The local secretary, Mr. S. Kleinadt, of 20, Ashley Road, Bristol, will be pleased to receive applications for membership.

Bristol (West).—A meeting of members of this branch has been convened for Monday, May 20th, at the Artichoke Hotel, Colston Avenue, St. Augustine's, at 8 p.m., when it is hoped to proceed with the election of a local secretary and other officers. Will members therefore make a special point of being present?

Aberdeen.—The hon. secretary of this branch, Mr. C. H. Chell, of 41½, Union Street, will be glad to hear from members who have removed from their last address since signing their application forms.

Dundee.—We would call the attention of members to the alteration in the date of the cruise on the s.s. "Marchioness of Bute," which has been fixed for Thursday, June 8th. An excellent musical programme will be provided, and we are sure a most enjoyable evening will be spent. Tickets can be obtained from the following:—

Councillor R. M. Noble, 54, Commercial Street, Dundee.
Mr. Alex. Carr, 115, Nethergate, and 141, High Street, Lochee.
Mr. A. Johnson, c/o 44, Murraygate, Dundee.
Mr. R. Allan, 41 and 43, Wellgate, Dundee.
Mr. F. Denny, 11, Pitfour Street, Dundee.
Mr. C. J. Malcolm, "Woodmuir," Park Cottage, W. Newport.
Mr. D. Morrison, 6, Stewart Street, Lochee.
Mr. J. S. Thomson, 37, West Port, Dundee.
Mr. G. Blair, 49, Castle-street, Dundee.
Mac's, 112a, Princes Street, Dundee.
Mr. J. Henderson, 18, Arbroath Road, Dundee.
Mr. J. S. Durward, 18, Arbroath-road, Dundee.
Mr. J. Frith, 17, Herons Lane, Lochee.
Mr. D. Ballingall, Hon. Local Secretary, 69, Dens Road, Dundee.

## PITY THE POOR EDITOR!

### MORE GEMS FROM OUR LETTER BAG.

Kindly inform me next week the price Goldseeker won the city of Suburban at in 1889?

Will you be kind enough to give us a graphic description of "*Love*" in your next edition?

I should be glad to know what would be the best way for a well-known tailoring firm to bring their name before the Royal Household. Shall I call and leave my card?

This week's "MRS. BULL"

contains, in addition to its usual popular features, interesting articles, entitled,

"SHOULD WOMEN PROPOSE?"

and

"A ROYAL ROMANCE."

Published on Tuesday. One Penny.

# CHEESE versus MEAT.

During the last few years the opinion has been gaining ground amongst doctors that meat forms too great a part of the daily diet of the average individual, and many attempts have been made to draw up a diet scale which, whilst containing all the nutritious elements of meat, shall, at the same time, be free from those of its constituents which are known to be bad for the system.

An authoritative article on this subject was published in the "Daily Telegraph" recently. "There is not the slightest doubt," says that journal, "that the habitual consumption of too much meat tends to produce premature degeneration of the blood vessels and many other disorders, so that the pursuit of a nutritious diet, in which the coarser kinds of flesh foods do not bulk too largely is a matter of considerable practical importance.

"From time to time the claims of a commodity which is cheap and readily obtainable, namely, cheese, have been strongly advocated as a staple article of diet, and at a time when it is becoming fashionable for physicians to lay the blame of innumerable common ailments on flesh foods, one may again examine these claims with some advantage. All the more so because lately a prominent officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps has been carrying on a regular campaign in favour of making cheese an important constituent of the daily diet of Tommy Atkins. *Authorities on the subject state that one pound of cheese is able to provide as much energy as three pounds of beef.*"

One objection often brought forward against cheese is that it is indigestible, but the introduction of St. Ivel (lactic) Cheese has overcome this trouble. Medical men are of the opinion that this Cheese is not only most digestible, but that it is also a distinct aid to digestion. One of the reasons for this is that the milk used in making St. Ivel (lactic) Cheese is inoculated with a pure lactic acid culture. During the process of fermentation a large proportion (38 per cent.) of the casein is rendered soluble, and the albuminous matter is prepared for digestion. Sixty-eight per cent. of the phosphate of lime, which is the chief mineral substance of milk, is also rendered soluble during fermentation.

The "Daily Telegraph" article is endorsed by Sir James Crichton-Browne, the great food specialist, who states that cheese is the most concentrated form of nourishment with which we are acquainted, and contains in the most suitable proportions the best nerve and muscle-forming ingredients.

Children greatly benefit by a diet of St. Ivel (lactic) Cheese, and many medical men strongly recommend it as a regular food for growing children on account of its eminent suitability as a brain food. It is rich in organic phosphorus, and provides the growing brain of the child with just those constituents which it needs.

But the most important advantage of St. Ivel (lactic) Cheese, from a dietetic point of view, is that it contains pure lactic acid cultures. The large intestine is crowded with putrefactive germs, all of which come from one source—food; and doctors and scientists are agreed that most of the ills of the human body are due to these putrefactive germs. Metchnikoff, the great Russian scientist, discovered and proved to the satisfaction of the doctors of the world that the most efficient way to destroy such germs was to eat foods containing large quantities of lactic acid cultures. The lactic acid cultures in St. Ivel Cheese find their way into the large intestine, and there produce lactic acid and other acids which quickly destroy the putrefactive germs that are present. The daily consumption of this cheese, therefore, keeps the system in splendid condition, and as it contains the highest proportions of those food constituents which build up nerve, muscle and brain, there is every reason why it should be given an important part in our dietary.

# Oil in Galicia.

## HOW IT IS BROUGHT TO MARKET.

The Province of Galicia, in Austria, contains very rich oil fields, more particularly in the districts of Boryslaw and Tustanowice, on the northern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains. These districts produced last year 1,612,246 tons of crude oil. The Austrian Government takes a highly paternal interest in the petroleum industry in Galicia, and two members of the Austrian Royal House are directly interested in an important movement for facilitating it.

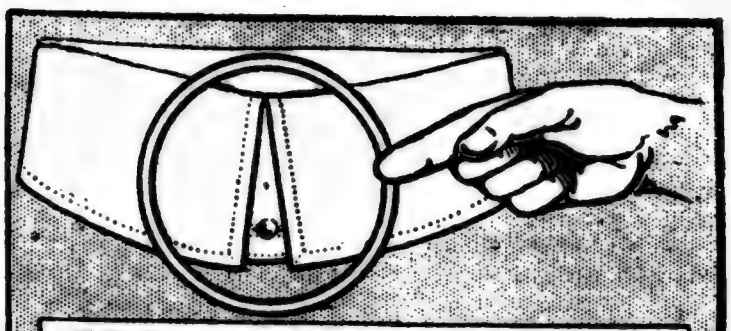
As most readers know, petroleum can only be worked with profit under modern conditions, the principal of which is the carrying away of the oil in pipe-lines to the refineries, and accordingly pipe-lining has become one of the most profitable branches of the oil industry in Galicia as elsewhere.

More than 75 per cent. of the total oil production in the two districts named is handled by six out of the eight companies owning pipe-lines, and the Austrian Government has decided to grant no concessions for the laying of pipe-lines to any new organisation.

But the companies serving the districts have hitherto worked in competition with each other, with the consequent duplication and waste already mentioned, and the Prince Hieronim Rudziwill (son-in-law of the Archduke Karl Stephan, and a descendant of the ancient Royal Family of Galicia) and Prince August Lobkowitz (Master of the Household of Archduke Leopold Salvator) have joined hands with Mr. Wilhelm Laupenmuhlen, of the large German banking firm of that name, Mr. W. Gardner Sinclair, the Hon. R. Graham Murray, and Mr. James Jackson, D.L., Director of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Ltd, to combine the interests of six of the pipe-lining companies under a single control. The average annual profits of the six concerns, as certified by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., have been over £93,661. Sir Boverton Redwood and Mr. Arthur W. Eastlake, who, in association with Mr. T. C. Palmer, A.M.Inst.C.E., have inspected the plant and buildings belonging to the various companies, estimate that probably half the existing pump stations can be shut down and the superfluous plant used elsewhere with a saving of well over £32,000 per annum.

The controlling company, which will be able to effect this economy, the Amalgamated Oil Pipe-Lines of Galicia, Ltd., will have a capital of £660,000, and, on the basis of past figures, its earnings would work out at nearly £115,000 per annum. Allowing for a dividend of 10 per cent., providing a margin of more than £48,000 for reserves, and expenses of London management, and for further dividends, which will probably work out at about 5 per cent., the company would still have in its hands additional earnings to come in from the rapid growth of the oil production in this region of Galicia. The producing wells at present number 135, but 204 new wells are in a forward state of construction. The company have nothing to do, however, with this work, and nothing to spend upon it; but as the piping capacity of the plant is double the quantity of oil at present piped, the value of the projected investment is, of course, greatly enhanced by the decision of the Austrian Government to grant no further concessions for pipe-lines except to existing organisations, and the enterprise is free from all speculative elements of the petroleum industry. Sir Boverton Redwood and Mr. Eastlake describe the amalgamation of these interests as furnishing an exceedingly favourable opportunity for participation in one of the most lucrative branches of the Galician petroleum industry, and remark that it is seldom that the future of an industrial undertaking can be predicted with the confidence possible in this instance.

The company will draw its income from the moneys paid by oil producers for conveyance and storage of their output, and we have no dealings in oil except through a peculiar local condition of the industry, by which 2 per cent. of the oil piped is taken over in kind, and one-third per cent. per month, or 4 per cent. per annum, for storage, and in this connection it may be noted that the price of crude petroleum has shown average increases since the beginning of the present year of 10 to 15 per cent. Considering the large increases in sight, the dividend estimates above would appear to be much below the practical probabilities.

IN THE CITY

**you want a Collar that is distinctive and appropriate for the active business man.**

There is a suggestion of character in the square points of 'Summit' 30, which is absent from most double Collars. 'Summit' Collars are faultless in construction and design.

Summit 30

6 for 3/-

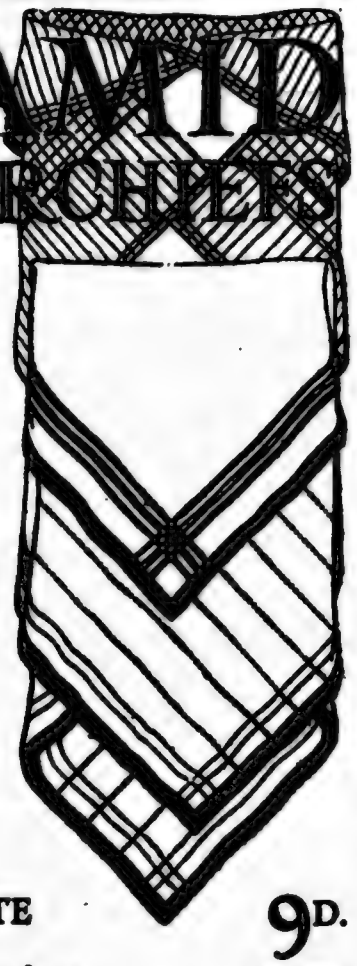
Four depths, 1⅞ 1¾ 2 and 2¼ ins.
Quarter sizes in all depths, from 14 to 18 ins.
Sample Collar with Booklet, 6½d.
Please address all applications to M.O. Dept., 28 Nicholl Square, E.C.

Austin Reed Ltd.

Four shops: 13 FENCHURCH STREET, 5 SAINT MARY AXE, 137a CHEAPSIDE, E.C., 113 REGENT STREET, W.

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

*for Men of Taste*



Fine and soft in texture, pleasant to use, and unusually durable.

Tasteful border colourings and designs, guaranteed indelible.

The "Pyramid" Guarantee:

*"We agree to give you, free of all cost, half-a-dozen Pyramid handkerchiefs for every one you send to us that has lost its colour in the laundry."*

Also in ALL-WHITE patterns.

If your outfitter cannot show you "Pyramids" write Pyramid, Dept. 4, 132 Cheapside, London, E.C.

9D. EACH

Half-Dozen 4/3

Sample "Pyramid" 9d. post free.

## BULL'S EYES.

NOTES OF INTERROGATION:—
Will the Parties "agree to defer" until after the Coronation?
Do the letters "M.P." mean "More Pay"?
Isn't the telephone difficulty one of "fused wires"?
Will the Sultan of Morocco get his deserts?
Why not call them "Coronations" instead of "Carnations"?
Isn't the "flag of truce" the most common flag in Ireland?
Don't some of the all-night waiters call it "Dreary Lane" now?
Doesn't the birth-rate depend largely on the berth-rate?
Will the Standard Oil Company be "fined down"?

An Unfounded Rumour:—That a voter nearly told the truth at East Nottingham recently.

A cuckoo has been seen in Lincoln's Inn. Larks, we believe, are not at all uncommon there.

The Middlesex Education Committee is considering the X-ray treatment of school children. The kids must be very dense.

"We are very apt to be satisfied with very commonplace music," says Dr. McNaught. We have to be.

"Should motor omnibuses be taxed?" asks a morning paper. But they already complain of too many taxis!

A London woman aged eighty-eight is cutting a new set of teeth. Second childhood?

"A woman can say more in a look than a man can in a book," says the *Boston Transcript*. Volumes, in fact.

The attempt to popularise the anklet in America might be better described as "putting it on its legs."

A strike of tailors is threatened. This would be the unkindest "cut" of all.

Lord Burnham speaks of the "time-limitation" of the journalist. We agree that some of them should have more "time" for their work.

"Woman With Two Extra Ribs," reads a heading. A very ticklish subject.

The Royal Photographic Society wants to stop the picking of wild flowers. Is there *anything* that somebody or other doesn't want to stop in this "free" country?

The "itch of scribbling" which Hall Caine speaks of, probably accounts for authors being such a scratch lot.

The Sennah Rubber Company is the name of a new promotion. Will the shares be a drug in the market?

Burton-on-Trent possesses a ladies' fire brigade. Some fancy-work with the hose is expected.

"Labour Party Aims," says a headline. Yes, but rarely "hits it."

At High Wycombe, a man has been fined for being drunk and disorderly fourteen years ago. These sleuthhounds of justice!

M. Fallieres says, "Laughter is essentially French." They certainly do make us smile.

The Ramsey town band has struck. Its protest takes the agreeable form of *not* making a row.

£611,700,000 has been spent in England and Wales during the last seventy-six years in poor relief. And mighty poor relief it frequently appears to be.

It is proposed to have a Tube station at the Zoo. Will it be a trunk or main line?

We hear of sweet peas in a submarine. Will they ever come up?

### THE NEW DUTCH ANTI-BETTING LAW.

In view of recent legislation in that country, Mr. Douglas Stuart, with other bookmakers, may have to withdraw from Holland. Arrangements have, however, been made to transfer the business to Switzerland, so that clients may continue to have their turf affairs transacted by the agent who has so satisfactorily served them in the past.


MR. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, M.P.,
will address his constituents in the
HACKNEY EMPIRE,
Mare Street,
on SATURDAY, JUNE 10th.
Chairman: T. E. YOUNG, ESQ.
(Ex-Mayor of Hackney).



# The Greatest Doctor on Earth.

Nature is the greatest doctor on earth. When she can't cure it is because she needs aid. Now, some people have an idea that this aid is drugs, and when they are ill, or suffer from pain of any kind, they proceed to dope their stomachs with the stuff that is sold for medicine. That doesn't help any; in fact, it does a great deal of harm. The stuff that you put into your stomach is poison, and poison weakens the nerves and organs of your body. What Nature needs is electricity.

When your stomach, kidneys, liver, or digestive organs get out of order, it is because they lack the necessary electricity to enable them to perform their regular functions. The breaking down of one of these organs nearly always causes other trouble. Nature can't cure then, because your body hasn't enough electricity to do the work, so you must assist Nature by restoring this electricity where it is needed.

The "Ajax" Dry-Cell Body Battery does this. It saturates the nerves with its glowing power, and these conduct the force to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and giving strength to every part that is weak.

The "Ajax" Battery is a pleasant relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It removes the cause of disease, and after the cause has been removed, Nature will do the rest.

WE GIVE IT FREE. Get our 80-page illustrated book, describing the battery, and showing how it is applied. This book tells in plain language many things you ought to know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice both for men and women. We send the book, prepaid, FREE. Call if you can.

**THE BRITISH ELECTRIC INSTITUTE,**
**(Dept. 41), 25, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.**



## HEALTHY SLEEP.

Nowadays, by far the most frequent enemy of a quiet night is what we look upon as "nerves." Compose the nerves and you will enjoy a refreshing, healthy sleep. As society gets busier in its habits it is often impossible to get quickly the desired effect without a real nerve sedative. Here the greatest care must be exercised, and no strong and often dangerous drugs which only produce artificial sleep, should be resorted to. Lately a new preparation, called Bromural, has been extremely well spoken of, as it has the great advantage of being absolutely harmless and causing no habit. Bromural, which, by the way, is largely prescribed by the medical profession, gives rest to the nerves or furthers natural, healthy and refreshing sleep, especially in mental lassitude and overwork, emotional excitement and nervous irritability as a result of grief, worries, anxiety, etc. The makers, Messrs. H. Knoll and Co., 8, Harp Lane, London, E.C., will undoubtedly be pleased to give further information.



# Is your Pipe ALL you could wish?

Doesn't it sometimes burn your tongue? Doesn't it sometimes fill your mouth with ill-tasting moisture. The

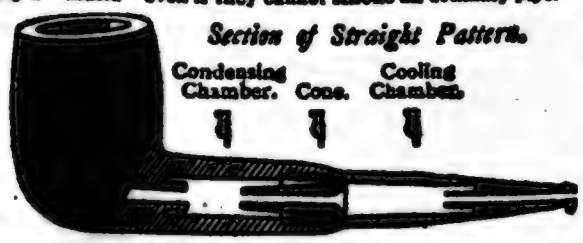
**"MASTA" PIPE**

*cannot* burn your tongue, *cannot* fill your mouth or the pipe-bowl with moisture or nicotine. The "Masta" patent prevents all that. Everybody can enjoy a "Masta" even if they cannot smoke an ordinary pipe.

Made of best selected briar.

Note the special construction.

*Section of Straight Pattern.*




No parts to get out of order. Cleaned easily and instantly.
Obtainable of all leading tobacconists. Price 2/6, 4/-, 5/6, 8/-, &c.
Cheaper quality, 1/-. Write to-day for free booklet, "Points on Pipes." Full of useful hints.

MASTA PIPE CO. (Dept. 9) 153 FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

# A Money-Making GAME—

# MISSING LINKS.

## £100 IN PRIZES

### AGAIN THIS WEEK.

You have tried limericks and possibly have never invented a winning line. Has the fault been yours? Probably not. The task may have been too difficult or the judging not wise, but whether you have or not, you should try the latest thing in competitions, "The Missing Link"—the most entertaining and simple prize scheme ever evolved.

## Every Reader of "John Bull" should enter.

What is the Missing Link? Here is the idea in a nutshell. In each week's issue of "Mrs. Bull" is given a verse from which one line is missing. All you have to do is to complete the verse. Find what you consider to be the cleverest and aptest line, send it in and win a prize. The following is this week's verse:—

*Mary made a little pie*
*Which her poor husband had to try;*
*And if results you'd like to know*
.....

Readers of JOHN BULL can make use of the free coupon below, which fill in and send *with a postal order for 6d.* to "Mrs. Bull," 93, Long Acre, London, W.C., by Tuesday, May 30 Mark your envelope "Link." Ten big cash prizes will be awarded to the owners of the ten best lines, and various cash prizes to those next in order of merit.

### Read the Conditions below.

1. Send a line to complete the above verse.
2. All lines must be written on the coupon below, additional coupons to be taken from JOHN BULL or "Mrs. Bull," but all should be sent in one envelope.
3. For every two lines you send you must remit a Postal Order for Sixpence and each Postal Order should be made payable to the Editor, "Mrs. Bull," and should be crossed "and Co."
4. All the money received (less 10 per cent. for working expenses) will be divided amongst the successful competitors.
5. To the senders of the ten best lines, Large Cash Prizes will be awarded, and other Cash Prizes to numbers of others sending the next best lines. *Not less than £100 will be awarded this week, but it may be considerably more.*
6. In everything connected with the Competition the Editor's decision will be absolutely final, and readers may enter only on that clear understanding. No correspondence whatever can be entered into in connection with this competition.

*Remember* you can send two lines for each Sixpence that you remit. You are not bound to send two. One alone may win.

All lines must reach "Mrs. Bull," 93, Long Acre, London, W.C., by Tuesday, May 30th.

Mark your envelopes "Link."

### FREE COUPON.

**COUPON No. 9, closing Tuesday, May 30.**

MISSING LINK COMPETITION.

Line suggested
.....

Second Line suggested
.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

No. of Postal Order .....


# "Fit for a King."

**Here is an extract from a letter just received!**

"I am delighted with the pair of boots received on the 13th inst. this being my fourth order. I have pleasure in stating that they are in every respect, Quality, Ease, and especially Appearance 'Fit for a King.'"

"When travelling by train on Monday, several gentlemen enquired where I had got my boots from. I told them and asked them to value them, which they tried to do but could not. It was amusing to witness their utter amazement when I told them the price. Some of them compared my boots with the shoddy, ill-shaped and inferior boots they had bought from other firms, and they regretted not knowing of you before."

The original of this letter (together with many thousands of others) is open for inspection and will be submitted to the Editor of *John Bull*.

To secure a pair of these splendid boots, fill in the attached Coupon and POST TO US TO-DAY.

## "FOOTSHAPE"

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW.

Do not put it off till to-morrow, *You may forget.*

**DESCRIPTIONS.**

**No. 1617.—BOX CALF BOOT, 8/6.**—Splendid Box Calf Uppers, straight golosh, no outside seam, unbreakable jockey back, toe-capped (as illustrated), best linen lined, specially selected, hard-wearing solid leather sole, sewn. Best make and finish throughout.

**No. 1717.—GLACE KID BOOT, 8/6.**—Exactly same style and quality as above, but slightly lighter in weight.

**No. 1417.—BROWN WILLOW CALF, 8/6.**—A magnificent boot, Rich nut-brown shade and warranted real 'Willow' Calf. Note. Brown costs 1/- extra.

Direct from the Factory to your door

POST FREE 8/6

**COUPON.** "John Bull," May 27, 1911.

To W. Barratt & Co., Ltd., Northampton

I herewith deposit 8/6, for which please send me POST FREE one pair of "Footshape" Boots No..... Size..... Width..... It is clearly understood that if I am not perfectly satisfied with the fit, I will return the boots and you will return my 8/6 in full immediately.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

**Pin this COUPON to your letter.**

SIZES: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12, 1/- extra). Each size is made in four different widths. No. 3 width (for slender feet): No. 4 (medium): No. 5 (wide); No 6 (extra wide).

Simply state the style number of boot, and size and width required.

## W. BARRATT & CO., LTD.,

The World's Leading "Boots-by-Post" Specialists

(Desk 66), Sterling Works, NORTHAMPTON.

# TOURS IN NORWAY

## By WILSON LINE

### FASCINATING FJORDS.

Magnificent Mountains—Grand Glaciers · Gorgeous Glens —Rocky Ravines · Roaring Cataracts—Sleepy Lakes— These are among the changing charms that make a holiday in Norway ever memorable.

Seamers leave Hull every Thursday and Saturday for Tours extending from 6 to 16 days.

**INCLUSIVE FARES FROM £7 - 17 - 6 UPWARDS.**

**Boat Train leaves King's Cross 2 p.m. and runs alongside steamers at Hull.**

For full particulars and illustrated booklets apply THOS. WILSON, SONS & CO., Ltd., HULL; or to the UNITED SHIPPING CO., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; and GELLATLY'S 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

## JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[THE EDITOR *replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

*NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?*

*CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of* ENQUIRIES *received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and ONLY THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc.*

*AUTHORS and ARTISTS submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write name and address upon the back of their work. The Editor cannot accept any responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work WHEN STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPES ARE SENT FOR THE PURPOSE. ALL MATTER SUBMITTED MUST BE ORIGINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. The most suitable lengths for articles and stories are about 750 words (one column), or 1,500 words (a page).*

*The EDITOR cannot express any opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.*

*CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., as, though every effort is made for their safe custody, they are liable to be mislaid. Copies only of such documents should be sent in the first instance; if inspection of the originals is required, a request will be forwarded to that effect.*

*ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENCE is increasing steadily. In future, we will disregard any letter which is not duly authenticated with name and address, which may be given in strict confidence.*

*FORWARDING LETTERS, ETC.—Our correspondence is growing so enormously that we have to discourage all idea of PUTTING OUR READERS INTO COMMUNICATION WITH ONE ANOTHER. If the practice grew, we should want an extra staff of clerks, fresh offices, and Jim Crow to keep the peace.*

C. H. (London) AND OTHERS.—*Mr. Bottomley's speech on the Shops Bill* is being reprinted, together with his speeches on the Parliament Bill, and we hope shortly to be in a position to post copies to those who have applied for them.

"CARRIEPOP."—We understand that *Mr. Burns'* explanation of taking his *official salary* is that, whatever his abstract views may be on the subject of the maximum worth of a man, he cannot be a blackleg.

A. D. (Chester Street) sends 2s. 6d. for the benefit of *the Woolmore family.*

MR. FRED ARTHUR, the well-known Impressionist and Mimic, tells us that his "*John Bull Song*" is going very strong—which we can quite believe.

"UNIC" (Weaste).—As usual, it is a *sorry tale of woe.*

M. W. writes: "I am only a poor servant and I get £14 a year, but there are others who get much lest than I. And I find it just enought to dress respectable and to help my people. Sumerly John Burn's and Lloyd George are not satisfeid with the misery in England, now he wants to make more by putting this *tax on us poor servants.* Now this tax will throw a lot of poor people out of work in this way, for where gentry employed a staff of servants, they will only employ 1, 2, 3, or 4 servants tLe most. I am not surprised the Wemun wants votes for they find we have a lot of common men in the Govenerment. There was none of this poverty in tLe days of Queen Victory so I hear."

"ANGLO INDIAN" says that the offence with which *Sir Hector Macdonald* was charged, was trumped up against him by officers who disliked him for working them too hard.

Mrs. D. (Portsmouth) says the only people who like the *Insurance Bill* are the men who write for newspapers, "everybody is to beneat except those people who have reared a family, and really worked and he ped themselves. The young men and women take themselves and their money to Australia and Canada, and we middle-aged people are seeing the best stock go out of the country. I hope to hear that Lloyd George as busted. I one of his schemes are any good."

S. T. (Nottingham).—*Our Editor* has hitherto always stood as *an advanced Democrat*, reserving full liberty of action. You will see all about it in another column.

"A READER OF JOHN BULL" (Rhymney Bridge) suggests that the *Cup Final was purposely made a draw* so as to obtain money by playing the match over again. What an idea!

D. A. J. (Llandrindod Wells) writes about the Dartmoor shepherd: "Anyone outside a lunatic asylum ought to know that to give a man 'another chance' when he has been in prison on and off for upwards of twenty years is only giving him another chance to carry on his old practices. It is about a hundred to one that the majority of these *prisoners* whose sentence Mr. Churchill is reducing and cancelling *will eventually return* to the place from which they are liberated, and perhaps for more serious crimes." Is there then no hope for any man who has once made a mistake?

"GWENDRAETH" gives his experiences of *Windus and Co.*, who tout or the *Hamburg lottery.* After investing over 30s. in four series, he won £2 15s. 6d. but all he could obtain was an invitation to part with 47s. more for another series in which he did not wish to participate. This experience will serve as an answer to a number of correspondents.

THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING CABINET Co. (Sheffield) write—apropos of the complaint of "*A. H., Winchester*"—that when the cabinet arrived at Winchester Station it was impossible to fix it in the promised position owing to alterations then being made to the building. It was, therefore, placed elsewhere temporarily, but in two or three weeks was fixed where agreed.

"SUBSCRIBER" (Manchester).—The "*John Bull*" *Belt* was presented to Gama by our Editor at the White City, on Saturday, September 17, 1910 Gama is, we believe, now in India.

R. K. (Manchester) tells us a long story about a *penniless Jew on a tramcar* on Good Friday. He gave a Belfast address, but took no notice of two letters from the Company, failed to attend a summons, and was at last brought up on a warrant. He was discharged after being six hours in custody. This episode is interesting as illustrating the enormous amount of trouble which a big company will take to recover a penny.

J. H. W. (Liverpool) objects to our paragraph entitled "Avoid Argentina," and says the only place where *girls* could be *maltreated in Buenos Ayres* is the Palermo Park. This happens to have been the very place where the trouble occurred. He says the girl could easily have called a policeman; but it happens that the police were among the participants.

(*Continued on page* 854).


THE LATEST GRAND PATENT

ROYAL BEAUTIES CIGARETTES (With Health Filter.)

Pure Smoke No Nicotine.

Each is now fitted with a cardboard mouthpiece in which is placed a linen filter. Through this the smoke passes. This filter absorbs the nicotine, and prevents it entering the lungs.

VIRGINIA (No. 3) 1/- for 25
TURKISH (No 3) 1/6 „ 25

Send P.O. or Stamps for trial box to any of the addresses given below.

Of all high-class Tobacconists and

L. COEN.

88. Piccadilly, W 24. Coventry St., W
49. Lombard St., E.C 48. Cranbourne St., W
458. Oxford St., W. 87. King's Rd., Brighton

Write to any of the above addresses for convincing booklet free of cost.

GIVEN GRATIS.

Mr. Gould, of Bradford, is giving the HOP BITTERS prescription to all who care to write for it. It has been the means of restoring many a sufferer to health whose case was considered hopeless. Cases of Paralysis, of Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation have all disapeared under its influence. Proof is supplied with each prescription. Anyone in possession of this harmless vegetable recipe can for one shilling make the 4s. 6d. size bottle—and is sent free to all who mention this paper, enclosing a stamp for postage Write—Mr. GOULD, 63, Holme Top Street, Bradford, Yorks.

An Imperial Conference in Canada.

Trained men are wanted in all John Bull's dominions. Read this from two I.C.S. trained men who went to Canada.

*"We arrived in Toronto and presented our letter of introduction to your Representative. We got a splendid welcome. Your Representative phoned up an employer and made an appointment for us to see him at night. We are now getting on all right."*
(Signed) JAMES & FRANK PATERSON.

That was an "Imperial Conference" that bore fruit immediately. If you are thinking of going abroad, get an I.C.S. training before you go. It is the same wherever I.C.S. students apply for a situation.

Another Student writes:—
*"I arrived in Wellington, New Zealand, carrying with me a letter of introduction from the I.C.S. . . . and I immediately secured a good position."* (Signed) B. WOOD CURRY.

The invaluable I.C.S. Training can be taken up by anyone who will use his *spare time at home* for the purpose. There's a course for everybody—and free help to secure employment.

Terms arranged to meet your needs—no extras—everything to help ambitious men. Let us refer you to successful students in *your* district.

"The Way to Better Pay is the I.C.S. Way."
Over 100,000 I.C.S Students affirm it *is* so.

SALARY-RAISING COUPON

International Correspondence Schools, Ltd.

Dept. 42/K, International Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Please explain, without any obligation on my part, how I can qualify to enter, or to obtain a larger salary in, the occupation or profession before which I have marked X (or in the one stated here.....

—Engineering (state which) —Book-keeping —Analytical Chemistry
—Business Training —Modern Languages
—Motor —Aviation —Architecture —Civil Service
—Applied Art —Opportunities for Women.
Over 180 other courses.

*Name* .....

*Address.*

# LET ME TELL Your Fortune Free

*In the Brotherhood I am known as Anael the Adept*

**To introduce my system of Modern Astrology or Scientific Fortune Telling throughout Great Britain, I will, for a limited time, send you, absolutely Free, a Reading of your life, also a copy of the wonderful and helpful New York Magazine of Mysteries, if you will write and tell me the date of your birth, sex, if married or single, and send me two penny stamps for return postage.**

I want to tell you Free what the future holds in store for you, what to do to obtain wealth, how to know your lucky days, whether a great love is to come into your life to bless you, what the prospects are for travel, employment, or speculation, how to avoid dangers, how to recognise your enemies, how to know your friends, and the probable outcome of your married life. This can all be foretold by the science of Astrology. Simply write me and I will tell you.

I am a member of a Mystic Brotherhood. I practise daily the oldest science in the world. To the marvellous astrological work of the ancient Egyptians I have added the latest scientific knowledge of the twentieth century. *Those who have sought my advice tell me that*

## MY PREDICTIONS ARE MOST ACCURATE

I have a reason for thus offering you the best fruits of my skill without money and without price. I am ambitious to awaken interest in my work in Great Britain. I know that if I accurately tell your future you will be glad to speak a kind word for me to your friends. They in turn will be anxious to consult me and pay me well for what I now offer to tell you Free.

## ♋ ♍ ♆ ♃ TESTIMONIALS ♈ ♑ ♉ ♓

NOTE.—The following testimonials are all accompanied by photographs which show the gratitude and appreciation of these friends and patrons of mine and I have many hundreds like them.

From Mrs. I. Renshaw, Cheshire.—Many thanks for the Horoscope received along with the Magazine of Mysteries. Your reading is wonderfully correct in every particular.

From F. H. Midgley, Southport.—I received the Forecast of my life and am more than satisfied with it. I shall pay strict attention to the advice given. Accept my heartiest and sincerest wish for your success.

From Miss G. M. Watts, Surrey.—I received my Horoscope with great pleasure. My only regret is that I did not have it a few months ago, as I am sure I should have acted differently, and therefore have saved myself a great deal of sorrow and distress.

From Alexander Fraser, Edinburgh.—I now take the pleasure of thanking you for your life reading and Chart for the preceding twelve months. I cannot put into mere words the complete satisfaction which I feel that you have given me in your splendid efforts on my behalf. I find in the life reading everything you say is indeed only too true: both as to the good points in my life and the reverse.

**WRITE ME TO-DAY. THIS OFFER MAY NEVER APPEAR AGAIN.**

**All the facts I need to guide me are your full name (Mr., Mrs., or Miss) the date and place of your birth. I only ask in return that you enclose in your letter two penny stamps: with one I will post your Horoscope, with the other a copy of The Magazine of Mysteries. Do this now and you will bless the day you saw this announcement. Under the new Postal Regulations you can post a sealed letter to me with a penny stamp.**

**ANAEL THE ADEPT. 649 W. 43rd St., Dept. 38. New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.**

# WATSON'S "BLUE BAND" WHISKY

## Robinson & Cleaver's
# IRISH LINEN

**Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.**

No. 27.—Ladies' all-linen, hemstitched, American size (about 13ins. square), with ½-in. hem, 5/3 per doz.

No. 10.—Ladies' linen Initial handkerchiefs, with Initial centred into wheatear and butterfly design, 7/11 per doz.

No. 20.—Gentlemen's cambric Handkerchiefs, tape or corded borders, about 21 ins. square, 5/3 per doz.

No. 60.—Gentlemen's Initial Handkerchiefs, pure linen, finely hemstitched, about 19½ ins. square, with ½-in. hem, 8/6 per doz.

**Irish Collars and Shirts.**

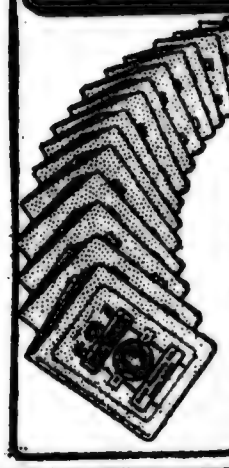
"Castle" Collars, Linen faced, single shapes 4/11, double shapes 5/11 per dozen. "Matchless" Shirts with four-fold fronts and cuffs, for dress or day wear, each, 5/11.

*Carriage Paid on orders of £1 and upwards.* **Robinson & Cleaver** Ltd. *Samples and illustrated list free on request.*

44, E, Donegall Place,

LONDON. BELFAST. LIVERPOOL.

# Rudge-Whitworth
## Britain's Best Bicycle



**FREE TO EVERY CYCLIST**

The Cyclist's Encyclopædia—the Rudge-Whitworth Catalogue for 1911 is waiting for you.
A perfect guide to the selection of the perfect bicycle as ridden by H.M. King George and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
The easiest of easy payments.
Write now, copy will be sent, post free, on receipt of a post-card to

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# JUNON Aromatic BATH MUSTARD

Adds *zest* to the bath. Adds a piquancy, a deliciousness, that is delightfully refreshing and invigorating. Imparts a delicate perfume to the skin. Softens the hardest water. Has a tonic effect on the nerves and circulation. Prevents chill after violent exercise or exposure to inclement weather.

**For Wet or Aching Feet**

Soak the feet for **20** minutes in a footbath containing water as hot as can be borne, with a proportion of JUNON Aromatic Bath Mustard added. Add hot water from time to time to maintain the temperature.

**1/6 2/6 & 3/6** a box

JUNON, LTD. 57, Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W.

F. W. C. (Gateshead) wants us to remind "the Primer," when creating his 500 new Peers, not to omit to revive certain *extinct peerages*. F. W. C. says he is a lineal descendant of "Mary Boylen," "only an old soldier living in a 3s. 6d. house." The "Primer" will evidently have to provide Lin. also with an income to keep up his restored position.

W.A.V. (Chelmsford) says that his Town Council will not allow intoxicants to be sold in the recreation ground on the occasion of the Coronation festivities. Yet they have the assurance to ask the local breweries to supply *beer free* for the poor people's dinner. Evidently the most righteous of people have no scruples about accepting money from "tainted" sources.

"DISGUSTED" says *railway companies* are harsh to their pensioners. One old man was paid 7s. 6d. a week after 54 years' service. When he received an old age pension of 5s. he was reduced to 2s. 6d. Now he only gets 1s. 3d., the balance being tied up for the next five years.

"BEDE" (Birkenhead).—Our *Unclaimed Bank Balances Bill* will provide for a list of all boxes of securities which have remained in the possession of bankers beyond a given period, and have not been dealt with by their owners.

"HEATH" (Stepney).—*Stepney authorities* paid; they buried him last week at Bow or Little Ilford.

G. E. & C. J. M. (Perth, W.A.) say the conditions of travelling on the *Norddeutscher-Lloyd* afford a very unpleasant experience. There is ample food, but the method of cooking spoils it. Complaints are met by the inquiry, "Why did you not travel on an English boat?" After all, there is something in that, as the monkey said, for you must expect German cooking from Germans. But that is no excuse for the insanitary arrangements, over-crowding, and rudeness of the stewards.

"A JOHN BULLITE" (Ashton-on-Mersey) writes in defence of the *German liners*. Some friends of hers travelled third-class to Australia for £17, had a berth to themselves all the way, and found nothing to grumble about. They report that the grumblers had more to eat than anybody else. Perhaps that is why they grumbled—afterwards.

R. W. (Streatham).—We see no objection to your trying the *Shirley System* for Catarrh and Deafness—and, more especially as a guarantee is given with every outfit; and if the patient has not derived (in his or her opinion) any benefit after a fortnight's use of the remedy, the fee paid is returned in full. We have heard of many cases where satisfactory results have accrued.

E. T. (Honor Park) thinks we shall be doing a great service to the public by stating that *Margate boarding schools are turned into boarding-houses* during the holidays. He asks: "Can a man going away for health and pleasure come across anything more disagreeable than to be asked to sleep in a bed just vacated by girls or boys?" We can think of many more disagreeable experiences, but we agree that the children may have cause for complaint if they find their rooms reeking with stale smoke.

S. A. H. (Aberdeen) states that the *Maker's Alliance*, 164, Strand, says "send 9d. only," and only delivers goods on the receipt of the last of ten weekly payments.

"INGOMAR" (Cambridge) says that *vegetable marrow jelly* can be made at about £2 per ton, *and apple jelly* at about £3 to £4 per ton, and that when this is *added to jam* costing from £10 to £35 per ton it really amounts to adulteration. Yet a certain firm calls it an improvement.

"MAMIE" (Luton).—Only by *process of law*, and recovery is very slow.

"A RHONDDITE" considers *Coronation Bonfires* a senseless waste of good material and money which could be better given to the poor. So far we agree with him, but we are not very unhappy about the idea of young people being kept out half the night, and perhaps getting into mischief. A little mischief sometimes acts as a good tonic.

A. J. (Maesteg) says the *Welsh miners' children* have shown themselves "heroes and heroines."

"CAUTIOUS" (Manchester).—Have nothing whatever to do with *Davis and Co., "Pawnbrokers,"* 26, *Denmark Hill*, and 284, *Brixton Road*, who are old practitioners at the game of trying to palm off worthless goods at high prices as unredeemed pledges.

J. N. V. (Brighton), R. P. (Shrewsbury), and several others write in defence of the *Argentine police*, and the security of ladies at Buenos Ayres, but we did not rely exclusively upon the reports of the local press. We had independent confirmation.

W. H. L. S. (Richmond) and many others complain of *advertising seedsmen*, who take ample advantage of all their opportunites for disappointing.

"LEAGUER" (Middlesbro') seems to lack a sense of proportion. A writer in a local paper complained of "a dirty little urchin" who worried the wearer of a *harem skirt*. "Leaguer" writes, "The man who wrote the letter has forgot the time when he was a dirty little urchin. I think his sentence is an insult to the poorer class." But surely some urchins are clean, and even the dirty ones may at least be taught to be polite. As for our correspondent's request that we should "give the harem skirt a good blowing up," we are not so rude as to trespass upon the privileges of the east wind.

BALLAUGH (Colne).—We do not accept payment for the insertion of such matter, and retain your postal order pending receiving your full address.

"VIVACE" (Aldridge) inquires about the Foyer a l'Ecole *Scholastic Association*, 19, *Cranberry Avenue, Southampton*. She answered an advertisement of a French boy wanting to reside in an English family, and received a circular from the Agency in reply. This is a roundabout way of obtaining custom.

W. G. (Howden) is afraid it is rather more than we dare do, but he would be very glad if we would expose the *injustice of our Patent laws*, which he describes as "a kind of confidence trick that encourages a man to persevere with his invention, and, when perfected, takes it away from him." We are quite bold enough to expose anything, and alluded to this matter on May 20th, but we should like to hear what remedy is proposed.

*[We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.]*

To H.M. THE KING.

"Black & White" Whisky

Jas. Buchanan & Co., Ltd.,
Glasgow & London.

CORONATION EXHIBITION,
Great White City,
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A TRIUMPHANT AND CROWNING SUCCESS.

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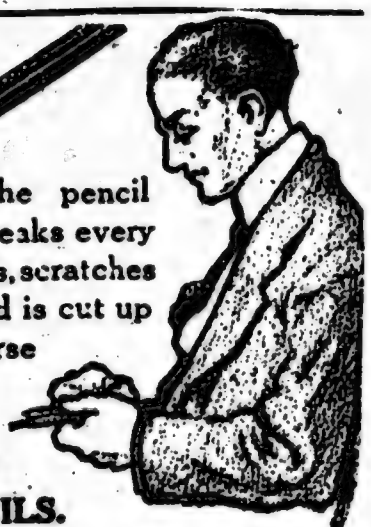

The pencil that breaks every few minutes, scratches the paper, and is cut up in a day, is worse than useless. To avoid this

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furniture, which is almost new, comprises, amongst other things, a French gilt Louis XIV. drawing-room suite, upholstered in silk, designed by Monsieurs Watteau, of Paris, worth 80gs., accept 20gs.; a unique satin-wood drawing-room set, comprising cabinet with drawers enclosed, centre table, overmantel, Empire settee, two lounge chairs and six occasional chairs, all upholstered in French silk, accept 23gs., worth treble; Chippen-dale design drawing-room suite, 10gs.; also a Sheraton design set, 12gs.; two Chesterfields, upholstered in a fine art tapestry, convertible ends, one 40s. and the other 60s.; 5ft. stuffover settee, with rounded ends, up-holstered in flowered silk, on turned gilt legs and castors, 6gs.; six divan club easy chairs, 25s. each; ten pretty and exquisite design occasional drawing-room chairs, 6s. each; very fine old Dutch inlaid cabinet; two elegant Vernis Martin cabinets; two buhl cabinets (fully inlaid), French writing bureau and a magnificent specimen cabinet, fitted with glass doors; grand piano by Broadwood, 15gs.; also grand piano by Collard and Collard, 12gs.; a magnificent instrument by Gustave Richter, £14, and a fine tone piano, £10; grand piano by C. Bechstein—no offer refused if reasonable; a brilliant tone, full compass, iron frame, trichord, boudoir grand piano-forte, in rosewood case, on fluted legs, by Steinway and Sons, No. 74,808; American organ; piano-player, by Hardman.

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Very massive square pillar all-brass bedstead, full-size, pure hair mattress, &c., from 60s.; an Italian square brass tube bedstead, 8gns.; black and brass bedstead, 30s.; 10 most massive and elaborate bedroom suites in Hepplewhite, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, ash, white enamel, oak, &c., from 70s. each; 5ft. mahogany kneehole dressing-table, fitted with swing mirror, 30 by 21, on pedestal supports, 12gs.; washstand en suite, with vein marble table top and tile back, £4 15s.; towel rail, en suite, 15s. three occasional chairs en suite, 45s.; 6ft. mahogany wardrobe, fitted rail 10 pegs, bonnet drawer, two sliding trays, five long and two short drawers silvered glass centre, two panel doors, 9gs.; 4ft. Spanish mahogany chest of four long drawers, shaped top, with column supports, on plinth, £3 10s.; mahogany shaving stand, with circular adjustable mirror, 25s.; 3ft. 6in. birch washstand, 10s.; Sheraton design bedroom suite, 6gns.; large size fully inlaid suite, 10gs.; and one 15gs.; three old antique chests, two tallboy chests, two very fine satinwood bedroom suites, inlaid with king-wood, &c., worth 200gs.; accept 110gs.; 6ft. Sheraton design bedroom suite, 25gs., worth 60gs.; mahogany cheval glass, 5gs.; 3ft. mahogany robe, two bedside tables, &c.

### DINING-ROOMS, SMOKE-ROOMS, LOUNGES, &c.

An elaborate carved oak dining-room set, consisting of two Elizabethan design carved oak chairs, six small chairs to match, most elegant and massive carved oak sideboard, with bevelled plate-glass back, extending dining table, all to match, six very fine specimens of reproductions of Chippendale chairs upholstered in crimson leather; also Sheraton design set, Heppelwhite set, a very fine Queen Anne dining-room set, 8gs.; mahogany-frame high-back open arm-chair upholstered in crimson leather, 3gs.; stuffover couch upholstered in crimson morocco, 4gs.; mahogany-frame open arm-chair in morocco, £2 15s.; six walnut-frame dining chairs, seats upholstered en suite, 6gs.; two oak bookcases, a morning-room set in solid oak, comprising oak Welsh dresser, with copper fitments, and a William and Mary design suite upholstered in red leather, table, over-mantel, all to match, accept 13gs.; 6ft. 6in. oak sideboard, 4ft. chiffonniére, 5ft. walnut dining table, seven leaves, 4ft. 6in. grained walnut writing table, ormolu clock, a real Chippendale corner cupboard, three dining tables, opening to 16ft. from 60s.; mahogany dinner wagon, a convertible billiard-dining table with balls, cues, &c.; an old oak cofler; two grand-father's clocks chiming on tubes; the garniture de cheminée, of Egyptian design, in rough marble and ormolu, comprising clock in sarcophagus case, with female bust and pair of vase-shaped two-light candelabra with bird supports and marble base, £5 5s.; morocco Chesterfield and two club easys to match; Turkey and Persian carpets, fine specimens, also Axminster, Brussels, and other carpets, from 20s. each; about 16 pairs very fine silk curtains and mantel drapery to match; a rare collection of china, including a very fine Wedgwood dessert service; Dresden coffee set, Sevres Dresden, and other china; collection of fine old silver and Sheffield plate in Georgian and other designs; canteen of silver; 100 pieces, 7gs.; two very fine sets of English cut table glass; large quantity of bed and table linen, curtains, etc.; some rare oil and water-colour paintings and engravings; several pieces of plate by Mappin and Webb; two plated candelabras and three pairs candlesticks; some very fine and unique bear and tiger skins mounted as rugs, full heads; 10 cases of wines, assorted; very fine cigar cabinet Parisian victoria, miniature brougham, and two motor-cars; two wine bins, etc. All can be seen, and are being sold without any reserve, every day from nine till nine, except Saturday, when we close at seven, at

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# RACING NOTES.

By W. LOTINGA.

("*Larry Lynx*" *of* THE PEOPLE, "*Double U. L.*" *of* LOTINGA'S WEEKLY, *and* "*Maggie*" *of* THE GLOBE.)

**Medley.**

Collar is the most cosmopolitan sire in existence.

People will not go to see bad teams play either cricket or football.

Caterers contend that the prices charged at race meetings, are, after all, exactly the same as those in all restaurants.

All the races in Holland are still started by the old-fashioned method of a flag.

There are two things one should never do—own racehorses and go to law.

What would we pressmen do without the terms "well known" and "popular"?

At Epsom 15s. per quarter has to be paid as "Downs tax" for each horse trained there.

Some stables never win with a favourite. Others never unless their horse *is* a market choice.

A feature of South African racing is that there is rarely anybody on the far side of the rails of the course, excepting, perhaps, an odd horseman.

It is no uncommon jocular cry on a racecourse from a bookmaker that he will lay 60 or 70 to 40 once, as it is "money for nothing."

The confidence shown between sportsmen in one another, in racing, is extraordinary, and would certainly *not* apply to any groove of commercial life.

It is a remarkable fact that all black boxers seem to get shorter as they increase in age, even before 30, for, as a famous trainer puts it, "they dry up."

When disgusted with their horses' running, we often hear trainers declare that they don't care if their defeated animals are "claimed." But they don't mean it!

No people lead more extraordinarily opposite lives than trainers, when they are in their quiet country home, to when staying at the most fashionable hotels for race meetings.

How many people would buy a few horses and give them into the care of a trainer but for the fact that the subsequent expenses are so alarming as to altogether frighten them off racing!

In Colonial racing, and particularly in New Zealand, the winner of any previous race, even on the same day, carries a 7-lb. penalty, even if otherwise unprovided for in the conditions of the race.

**Prophetic.**

Everybody at Brighton to-day (Thursday) will hope to be able to cheer CAROL SINGER home if the colt goes for the Steyning Plate, whilst the Kempton running suggests that RED SHAH, already handicapped, must be thereabout for the Selling Plate on the first day at Lingfield. On Saturday our "dear friend" ANCHORA is top weight in the Eden Handicap, but I should think she is more likely to wait for the Manchester Cup, into which she is literally thrown, due to her unaccountable Bath defeat. If she goes here, in what is quite her proper class, I shall again not believe in anything beating her, and only in her possible absence pick BARTON to bring off a long shot, and he is worth a trifle each way.

Next Tuesday, at Epsom, SYCE will, of course, more likely be second than first in the Egmont Plate, whilst OVERSIGHT, who is in everywhere, is pretty well sure to win soon somewhere.

As regards the Derby, Sunstar, of course, looks something of a certainty, and having now eased a bit to *almost* a reasonable price, makes one inclined to go for him and back him. I would sooner, however, believe in a bet *each way* upon

PIETRI,

who unquestionably did not run within stones of his *real* form in the Guineas, and is the horse to win if he will. Since Newmarket he has done well in his work, will have a consummate jockey in Maher upon him, and I can quite see the blue-and-yellow cap being right amongst the front lot, if not actually the winner, next Wednesday.

Unquestionably the "best thing" of the present period is the extraordinary sporting competition promoted in the current issue of LOTINGA'S WEEKLY, which offers a racehorse, capable of winning races, *free to the winner*, for whose benefit the animal must be kept trained and raced absolutely without cost to his fortunate possessor, who thus at once becomes an owner and gains the kudos, pleasure and advantages of such possession without a fraction of cost. No sportsman, however small he may be—or lady, for that matter—must miss this chance of winning an extraordinarily novel, and, withal substantial fame-bringing money earning prize.


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**BRAVO! RACING STUD' THE JOHN BULL MONEY MAKERS.**
'Estab. 1900.) Praised by the "SP. LIFE," Larry Lynx of the "PEOPLE," "JOHN BULL," "THE UMPIRE," "SP. CHRON," etc. The "RACING WORLD" says:—"Big wins for years past." Fortunately PLACED BEHIND THE SCENES (being dealers in bloodstock), our tips are absolutely "inspired." As promised again in last week's "JOHN BULL," the results of our TWO HORSE S.P. JOB WIRES are as follows. (Clients show wires). May 9th, SUNBRIGHT, 5—2 won, KEMPION, evens won.—10th, CLODIUS, 5—6 won, RED STAR, 10—1 won.—11th, HOWICK, 100—30 won, LONGBOAT, 7—1 won.—12th, ASTRA, 9—4 won, WISE GIFT, 100—6 lost.—13th, ETON BOY, 9—4 on won, RUAPUNA, 7—4 3rd. Previous weeks equally as good. Post £1 1s. 0d. for GLORIOUS EPSOM'S TWO HORSE WIRES, including the DERBY "SURPRISE" GEM. A rod in pickle: or post 5/- and stamped addres for NEXT MONDAY'S EPSOM "SPECIAL," giving FOUR GOOD WINNERS in BOLD TYPE. Last week our Special gave 3 wins, week before 4 wins, week previous 3 wins. Rare big "surprises" next week. Don't miss them. More like our GLENSIDES, HELICONS & MAAZS, all 20—1 winners.
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*TRUTH*, April 27th, 1910, says:—
"... I have never had any reason to doubt his readiness and ability to meet his engagements."
**BERT FRY,** FLUSHING, HOLLAND.
DONT OPEN A DEPOSIT ACCOUNT UNLESS CONVENIENT.
Send 1s. up to £2, and your commissions are executed at S.P. if post-marked before 1 p.m. DAY OF RACE. NO LIMIT. PLACE BETTING 1, 2, if only five runners. PLACE BETTING whether odds on favourite or not.

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Write for Price List, Rules, Ready-reckoner, etc.
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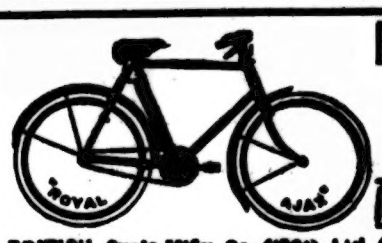
**£876 16s. 0d.**
on a bank of £5! and out of a total of 184 days' racing (dealing with One race only per day) it won on 118 days. For particulars of past working and terms apply Mr. F. PERCIVAL, Argyle Chambers, 105, Charing Cross Road, LONDON, W.
FOR LATEST RESULTS, see my daily ad. in *Sporting Chronicle*.



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Adds *zest* to the bath. Adds a piquancy, a deliciousness, that is delightfully refreshing and invigorating. Imparts a delicate perfume to the skin. Softens the hardest water. Has a tonic effect on the nerves and circulation. Prevents chill after violent exercise or exposure to inclement weather.
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JUNON Ltd., 57, Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W.

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AND

## Allen's Method of Investment!

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Nothing could possibly convince you more completely of the bona fide and absolutely astonishing RELIABILITY of my System Wire Advice than my unprecedented undertaking—which is given to every single client—that I will absolutely

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without any deductions for telegraphic or other expenses!

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**This Book Proves How Racing Pays**

Write your name and address and the words "John Bull" on a postcard, and on receipt, book will be sent in PLAIN SEALED ENVELOPE.

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Telephone: Central 15227. Telegrams: "Reglincom, London."



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To each of the holders of copies of JOHN BULL **of specified date,** bearing any of such numbers, we will, upon production within seven days of publication (a reasonable extension will be allowed to foreign and Colonial claimants) of a sufficient portion of the cover to identify the date and number, pay the sum of TWO GUINEAS in return for his using his best endeavour for one week to increase our circulation. Before the money is paid we require a full report of all work done.

The following claims have been received for our issue of April 15th:—

WM. COOPER, 8, Margate Road, Paley Road, Bradford. No. 259,557. April 15th.

W. McCULLOCH, 22, Glenview Terrace, Paisley, N.B. No. 157,540. April 15th.

S. PARKES, 24, Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. No. 570,979. April 15th.

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of April 29th:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1216 | 146922 | 251723 | 369719 | 631471 |
| 33585 | 163809 | 256528 | 395943 | 645327 |
| 80266 | 175532 | 274945 | 443416 | 651227 |
| 86116 | 181271 | 316975 | 456428 | 656032 |
| 88292 | 201790 | 382752 | 480766 | 751146 |
| 90955 | 231171 | 390734 | 516152 | 755536 |
| 98379 | 238955 | 396822 | 540267 | 788217 |
| 110364 | 244831 | 398905 | 559488 | 823667 |
| 141713 | 249792 | 331841 | 564830 | 848333 |
| 143912 | 250722 | 344337 | 578690 | 852490 |

INITIAL NOUGHTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONES ARE, OF COURSE, RECKONED.

THE FIFTY NUMBERS IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR ISSUE DATED JUNE 21ST (PUBLISHED JUNE 22ND).

## The John Bull League.

**APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.**

The General Secretary,
93, Long Acre, London, W.C.

Please enrol me as a Member and send me a Membership Badge, for which I enclose P.O. for 6d.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

..... .....

"By Far the Greatest and Most Reliable Turf Accountant in Existence."—*Looking Glass.*

# Douglas Stuart

**102-104, New Oxford Street, London, and Flushing, Holland,**

**WHO PAID OUT**

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# DON'T be SCARED by Dutch Legislation.

**DOUGLAS STUART has made his arrangements many months ago, and has them all complete, to transfer his FLUSHING BUSINESS in its entirety to another Town at ONE HOUR'S NOTICE.**

***Not a moment's break in the conduct of the Business.***

*YOUR SAME "FOLIO." YOUR SAME "NOM-DE-PLUME." THE SAME FACILITIES.*
*THE SAME FIRM. THE SAME STAFF. THE SAME GENEROUS TERMS.*

**Simply transferred to another town at one hour's notice.**

**THE NEW ADDRESS WILL BE ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY IT IS NECESSARY.**

## ☛ OPEN A CREDIT ACCOUNT ☚

— OR —

**SEND a DEPOSIT for ANY AMOUNT to FLUSHING and be prepared.**

**NO LIMIT** ANY RACE WIN OR PLACE
even if the Favourite starts Odds On.

**33 or 50 to 1 to a "Place" will be paid if returned, even though your Turf Accountants limiting your winnings to 2 to 1 a "Place" over the same race. Examine YOUR book of rules!!**

**Up to £25 each way may be wired (by arrangement) up to the time of "Off."**

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### RELIABILITY.

**What you WIN you will GET, even if £10,000 or £100,000. Douglas Stuart has not thought it necessary to state his "Bank Balance" in public, but a win of £10,000 paid immediately "ON DEMAND" speaks for itself.**

**WRITE TO-DAY FOR**

**CREDIT ACCOUNTS**
**To 102, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.**

**DEPOSIT BUSINESS**
**FLUSHING, HOLLAND.**
**UNTIL NEW ADDRESS IS ANNOUNCED.**

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